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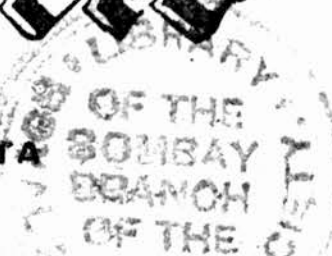
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OUR MINISTERS ABOARD

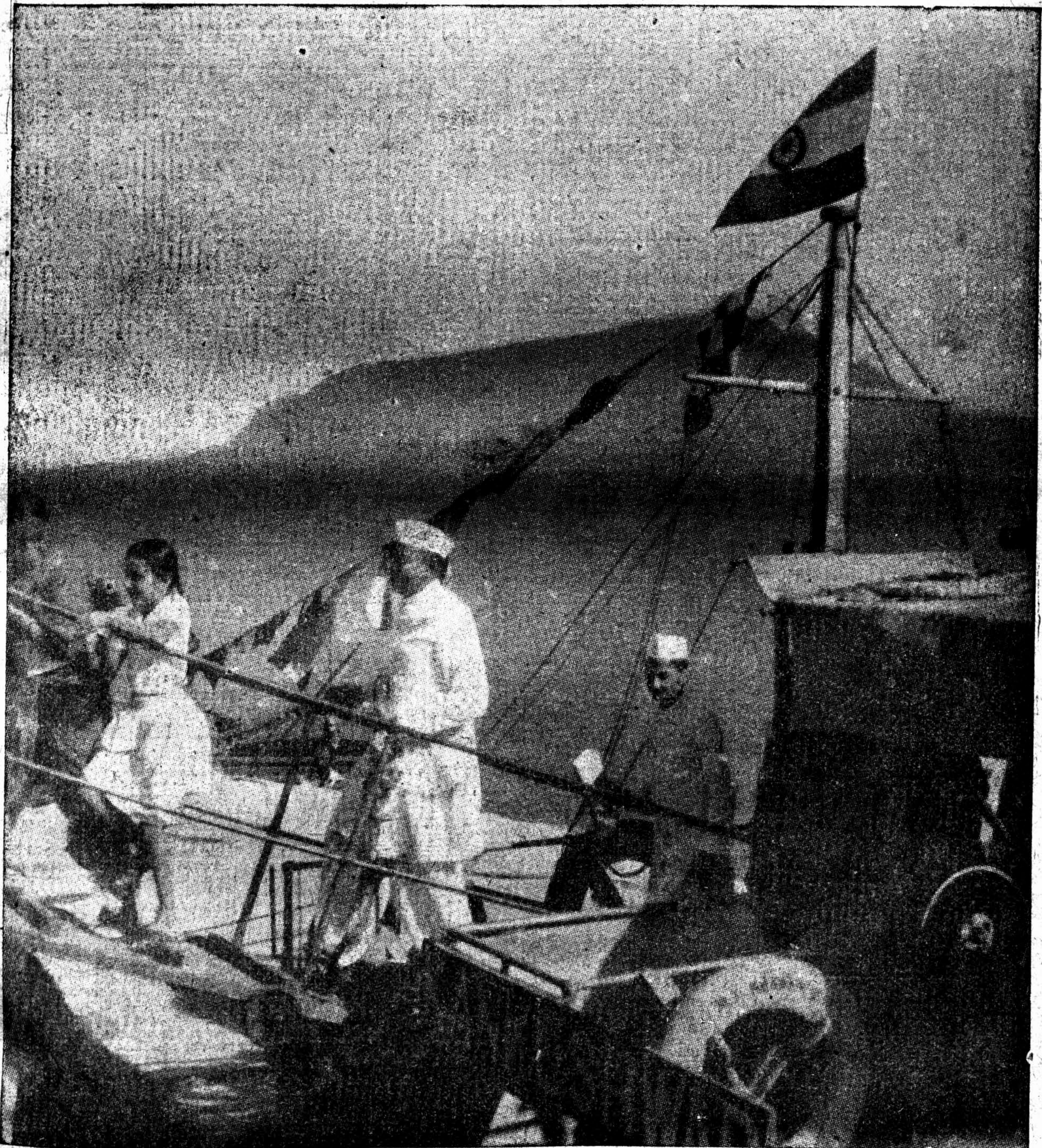


Photo by S. Mohite

DASH FOR LIFE FROM IRON CURTAIN

(See Page 5)

Story Behind Ramnavami

SRI RAMANAVAMI, or the festival held to celebrate the birth day of Sir Ramachandra, the hero of the Ramayana and the seventh **AVATAR** or incarnation of Maha Vishnu, the Protector, falls this year on April 7 and this constitutes one of the most popular and interesting festivals of the Hindu calendar. Sri Rama was born on the Navami day when five planets were in their most exalted houses of the zodiac.

NOWHERE in India is the festival celebrated on such a lavish scale as in Bhadrachalam due to a variety of reasons. Bhadrachalam is on the northern bank of the river Godavari and it was here that Sri Ramachandra lost his wife; it was here again that, long after he shuffled off his mortal coil, the Lord manifested himself to save his devotee, Ramdas who had loved him most sincerely.

Puranic tradition, historical fact and the minstrelsy of folk-lore have become so inextricably interwoven that the sanctity and romance of Bhadrachalam have enhanced, rather than diminished by the somewhat incongruous admixture and the great concourse of pilgrims who pay their vows and seek expiation for their sins each year at this place is nearly as large as those who visit the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna.

According to tradition, the temple of Sri Rama at Bhadrachalam is the very spot whence Rama crossed the Godavari river on his celebrated expedition to Lanka in quest of his wife, Sita. The story of this temple is an interesting one. Ramdas, a devotee of Sri Rama, was appointed Tahsildar of the place and he embezzled the state money to the extent of six lakhs of rupees in order to build the temple and decorate the holy images with costly jewellery. For this act of embezzlement he was incarcerated in the fort of Golconda. The legend has it that Rama and brother Lakshman appeared before the Nawab and paid him the moneys due. When Tanah Shah the ruler realised afterwards the Divinities in human form that had appeared before him, he blessed his good fortune and praised the Almighty for the favour shown to him.

It is said that Kabirdas, the great Muslim-Hindu saint was once refused admission into the temple of Sri Rama when he wanted to pay homage to the deities. Kabirdas turned back in dejection and idols inside the temple also disappeared. The temple priests heard a voice saying that Sri Rama was very angry with them for their discourteous treatment towards his zealous devotee and unless Kabirdas came again and offered his prayers inside the temple, the idols would not re-

turn. At the earnest entreaties of the temple priests, he returned to the temple and immediately the images appeared in their respective places. For the maintenance of this temple, the Hyderabad State spends annually Rs. 30,000.

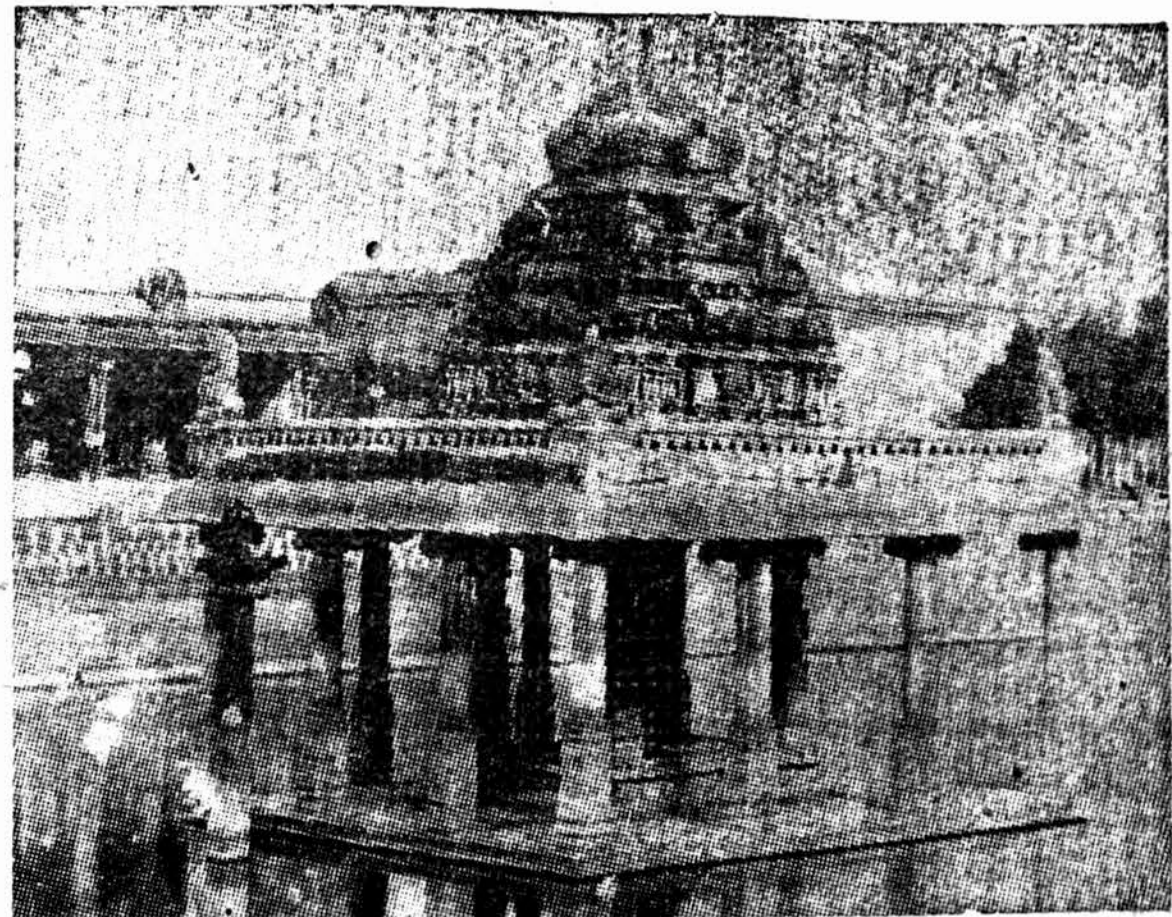
Sri Ramanavami is the most important festival here which attracts devout Hindus from all parts of India. The principal ceremony on that day is called Kalyanosthavam. Small images of Sri Rama, Lakshman and Sita, exact replicas of those inside the temple are bathed in the Godavari river, bedecked with jewellery, placed in a silver palanquin and carried in a procession by the priests through the main streets of Bhadrachalam. The procession terminates at the Kalyanamantap where the marriage ceremony is celebrated with due solemnity. Then the married couple are placed on a raised platform to receive the homage of the pilgrims and the festival comes to a close with the removal of the images to the inner sanctuary.

Sacred Hot Spring

Another great attraction to the pilgrims at Bhadrachalam is a hot spring three miles down the Godavari River which is considered highly sacred.

About the origin of this hot spring there is a legend. It seems that while Sri Rama was wandering with Sita in the forests the latter complained to her Lord that the water in the river was too cold for bathing. Immediately Sri Rama discharged an arrow into the bed of the river, and there sprang into existence the spring of hot water.

Even when the river is in floods, the water in this spring is very hot. Another interesting account of its origin deserves to be quoted here: It is said that Adi Seshha the Serpent King—found hard out to resist the onslaughts of the Rakshasas on his kingdom of Nagaloka. He solicited the advice of Brahma, the Creator who advised him to journey to the earth and worship Maheswar at the sacred spot of Bhadrachalam. When after his prayers had been accepted, Adi Seshha returned to his realm, there was a confluence of the earthly river, Gauthami with the divine waters of Bhogavathi, the river of the Bhogas or serpents and the site became celebrated as the confluence of Rasathala—Ganga; the spot where the serpent-king formed Adicharahoma for vanquishing his foes



A fine view of the temple at Rameshwaram, South India where Ramnavami is celebrated on a grand scale and thousands attend. It is there that Sri Rama installed a lingam to expiate the sin committed by him in slaying Ravana and Rakshasas.

came to be known as Seshaswara Sthana and the place at which the sacrificial fire had been tended turned into Ushna kunda, the hot spring into which thousands of pilgrims plunge for the expiation of their sins.

Dravidian Art In Its Glory

Another place where the festival connected with the birthday of Sri Rama is celebrated on a high scale is Rameshwaram. With a view to expiate the sin committed by him, in slaying Ravana and a host of rakshasas in the battle of Lanka, Sri Rama was advised by some great men to worship a "lingam". For the installation of the "lingam" he chose a spot—the junction of the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean—and deputed his faithful devotee, Hanuman to Mount Kailas to fetch a "lingam". The auspicious hour was drawing near and yet there was no sight of Hanuman. Sita, Rama's wife prepared a "lingam" from the sand of the ocean which was installed at the auspicious time. When Hanuman arrived he found to his surprise a "lingam" made of sand and in order to install the one he had brought from Mount Kailas, he tried with all his strength to pull it out, but in vain. In course of time a beautiful temple was constructed over it called Rameshwaram in honoured memory of Sri Rama. About this temple Fergusson, the well-known authority on art and architecture says: "If it were proposed to select one temple which should exhibit all the beauties of Dravidian style in their greatest perfection, and at the same time exemplify all its characteristic defects of design, the choice would invariably fall upon that at Rameshwaram." Daily the worship of the diety in this temple is performed six times, beginning early in the morning with a milk-bath for the idol and ending in the night at nearly 10 with "palliarai" or bed-room procession. In front of the shrine of Sita lies the nava-shakti mandapam where every night

the goddess is richly decorated and taken in procession round the shrine of Rama in a gold-plated palanquin. When the procession comes near the shrine of Rama, the image of the God is placed in the palanquin by the side of the Goddess and from here the procession wends its way to the well-decorated bed-chamber where the two idols are left.

Birth Of Sri Rama

Ravana, the ruler of Lanka, after many years of austere penance, obtained from Brahma a boon by which no mortal would kill him in combat. Armed with this boon, Ravana began to misuse it. It is said that on one occasion he insulted the much-dreaded and powerful planet, Saturn, by using it as his foot-pedestal in front of his throne. The Devas who were terribly afraid of the growing menace of Ravana invoked Lord Vishnu to devise methods to end Ravana's unbearable atrocities. Vishnu, moved by the piteous appeals of the Devas, promised to send his incarnation into the world to bring about the destruction of Lanka's monarch. Dasaratha, the king of Ayodhya was growing old and there was no sign of any of his queens begetting a son and heir to succeed him. At the instance of Rishyasringa, a renowned sage, Dasaratha performed the Putrakameshti Yagna and when he was feeding the sacrificial fire with the necessary oblations a colossal figure of unsurpassed brightness, of unequalled splendour, clad in garments of rich back and fiery red appeared from the fire. Its face was red, its hair as glossy as the mane of a lion and its voice like thunder. He was given a powerful potion, which he distributed to his queens, the eldest of them Kaushalya getting a large portion of it. In due course Rama was born and later on he fought with Ravana like a true warrior and killed him. The Devas expressed their joy by showering flowers on the head of Sri Rama.

Should They Be Above The Law?

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE MINDSZENTY TRIAL

By Prof. J. B. S. Haldane

Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

For a thousand years or more the Church has taught that it is wrong for a civil court to try a clerk in Holy orders. Such men should be tried by an ecclesiastical court. During the Middle Ages this principle caused a great deal of dispute. On the whole, stronger kings claimed and sometimes exercised the right to try "criminals" in their courts. The weaker kings waived this right. After a long struggle a compromise was reached in England by which clerics convicted of felonies, instead of being hanged, were branded on the thumb. If such a branded man committed another felony he was hanged like anyone else.

This right, called "benefit of clergy" persisted after the Reformation until 1827. Anyone who could read could escape hanging for theft and other crimes for which common hero was hanged. Peers could claim benefit of clergy, even if they could not read. It would be very convenient for me if fellows of the Royal Society were allowed to get away with one murder or burglary or even with one case of dangerous driving. But I do not think it would be just.

Priests In Crime

Perhaps the Duke would like peers, as well as cardinals, to be protected from the legal consequences of their actions. He almost certainly thinks

that, whatever crime he may be accused of, a priest should not be tried by the courts of law of a State. There is no question at all that some priests have a share in the responsibility for the worst kind of murders, namely, mass murders. During the war the Roman Catholic Monsignor Tiso was Premier of Slovakia, which Hitler separated from Czechoslovakia after his occupation of that country in 1938. Tiso imitated Hitler in anti-Semitism. Many Catholics thought he went too far. Here is what he replied to them on August 28th, 1942: "As regards the Jewish question, people ask if what we do is Christian and humane. I ask that too; is it Christian if the Slovaks want to rid themselves of their eternal enemies, the Jews? Love for oneself is God's command, and his love makes it imperative for me to remove anything harming me."

Lesser murders have often obeyed the great moral principle of self-love and removed people whom they

thought were harming them. But they do not usually do so in the name of God. Freedom for the clergy in eastern and central Europe has in practice meant freedom to organise mass murder. Had the Pope summoned Father Tiso before an ecclesiastical court, and excommunicated him if he refused to appear, as for example he excommunicated Bishop Duarte Costa in Brazil for anti-Fascist utterances, the new democracies might be prepared to leave criminal clerics to the judgment of their own Church. The Pope did nothing whatever about Tiso, except for an occasional blessing on his work. So the new democracies have taken justice into their own hands.

The British record as regards Cardinals is interesting. We killed two of them in the Sixteenth Century. Cardinal Beaton was Archbishop of St. Andrews. He was no saint, and was generally believed to be the lover of Scottish King James V's widow. However, he made up for any lapses from chastity by

zealously burning heretics. Some of the other heretics murdered him, and his murder was the beginning of the Scottish revolution, which later dethroned the Scottish Queen Mary and established the beginning of universal primary education.

In England, King Henry VIII had cardinal Fisher beheaded for refusing to admit that he was supreme head of the church. Cardinal Fisher was a very different sort of man from Beaton and Catholics quite justifiably regard him as a martyr.

Prince Of Church

If Mindszenty had been arrested for refusing to believe in Marxism, and if he had then been executed, the two cases would be parallel. In fact, Mindszenty was arrested for plotting Revolution, and for a deal in the black market, and sentenced to imprisonment after confessing to these offences.

A Cardinal is in a very peculiar position. He remains a citizen or subject of his native country. But he is also a Prince of the Church. He has taken an oath of allegiance to the Pope, who is head of the Vatican State. Nevertheless, Cardinals continue to interfere in the internal affairs of their own countries. They denounce secular education, divorce, birth control, and so on, besides doing all they can to start a new war. A Cardinal has taken an oath of allegiance to the head of a foreign State, and claims to be above the law of his own. This would be quite reasonable if Cardinals, on joining the sacred college,

(Continued on Page 6)



A children's art class at the Toledo Museum of Art in Ohio. The Toledo Museum pioneered in providing instruction and pleasure for American children through museums.—USIS PHOTO.



Children working on sketches and designs on the grounds of the Cleveland Museum of Art in the Mid-western State of Ohio, one of the American museums sponsoring children's art and music classes.

OUR HERITAGE

★ The Seven Scenic Wonders Of India ★

BY M. D. KOTHARI

HUMAN Nature always likes new things to see, know and experience. Let us then catch the wings of imagination and roam about the ancient places of India.

The Pyramids of Egypt, Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Statue of Jupiter in Olympia, Temple of Diana, Colossus at Rhodes, Lighthouse of Alexandria, Tomb of Mausolus, are said to be the wonders of the ancient world known to Europe.

Modern seven wonders include Colossus at Rome, Catacomb of Alexandria, Leaning Tower of Pisa, China Minaret of Nankin, Great Wall of China, St. Sofia Masjid of Constantinople and the stone-henge in Britain.

Among the modern scientific marvels may be counted television, aeroplane, railway, wireless, radio and electrical machines, inventions of Radar, talking cinema with technicolour.

With an eye on these wonders the following places in India may be really called "The Wonders" after selecting them from the countless places, mountains rivers, cave temples and old places showing their fine art, beauty, architecture and sculpture:—

1. Taj Mahal.
2. Marble Jain Temples on Mount Abu.
3. Ruins of Nalanda and Sarnath.
4. Ellora and Ajanta caves.
5. The Brindaban gardens of Mysore.
6. The Sunrise and Sunset scenes of the snowy Himalayas.
7. Mammath temples of southern India.

Fortune may not be favourable for people desiring to see for themselves the wonders of the world by going round the whole world. But every person possessing means, if he desires can satisfy his hunger for the beauty and scenic wonders that are scattered all over India.

TAJ MAHAL

It is a mausoleum built by Emperor Shah Jahan at the cost of immense expenditure in memory of his dear Begum Mumtaz Jahan. It is built wholly of marble and is a wonderful specimen of architecture of the kind in the world. There is a mukbarrat of Bibi in Aurangabad and the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta where an attempt is made to copy the Taj Mahal. But the Taj Mahal stands unri-

valled. There the glittering marbles, which are reflecting the sun-shine enveloping the whole structure in an atmosphere of love in separation, leav-

ing on the mind of the visitors immortal imprint never to be forgotten in the whole life.

MARBLE JAIN TEMPLES OF ABU.



Sukhendu Dutt and Mirabai, well-known dancers have left for Europe for dance recitals in leading capitals.

These temples are built by Jain Ministers Vastupal, Tejpal and Vimalshah at the cost of Rs. 30 crores in all. There are life-size elephants and flower-engraving of every delicate design eked-out of marble. In the central dome an omnibus lotus in marble is grown as it were by the artists. But the two niches popularly dedicated to "Derani and Jethani" are so exquisitely executed that one is stunned to digest the superb inlay work of the master artisans. Every item is complete in itself. Pillars are decorated with perforated floral design. It is said that the artists were paid in solid gold equal in weight to the marble crumbings chiselled to get up the design. One may believe it or not that such persons get Moksha (absolution) but the visitor to-day does experience a profound sense of spiritual equanimity and tranquillity of mind.

RUINS OF NALANDA AND SARNATH

These ruins of the ancient seats of learning date back to the times of Emperor Ashok and Chandragupta. So great was the prosperity and ardent desire of the Indian for gaining knowledge, that these Universities were frequented by students from abroad, royal students, sons of millionaires. The sites are now excavated which show the greatness of India two thousand years ago. They shed a flood of light through the images, coins and sculptures, on the fashion in dress, ornaments and other decorations of those days. These things are collected and kept there on the spot in field museums.

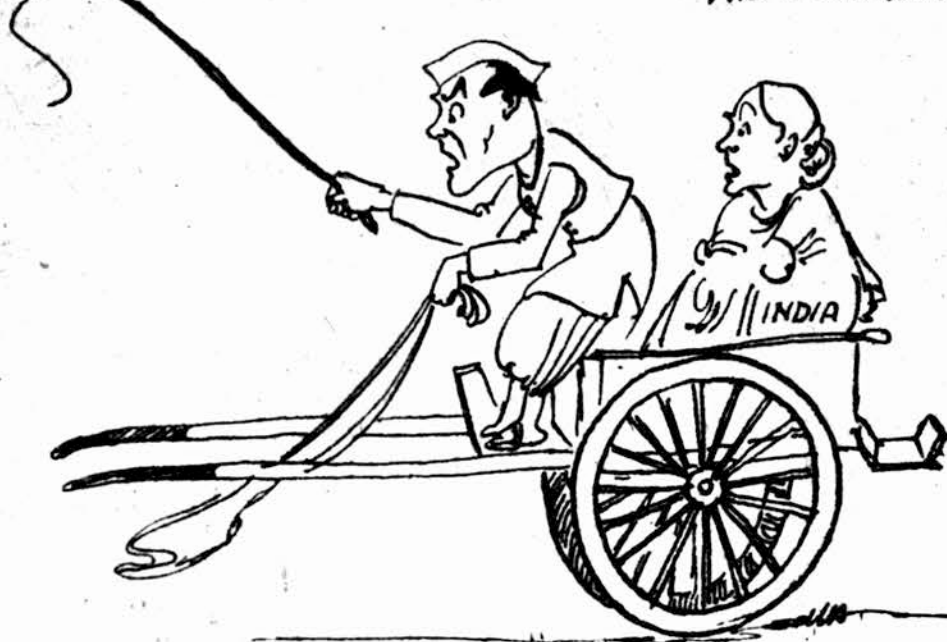
ELLORA AND AJANTA TEMPLES.

Ellora caves contain Jain, Buddha and Shiv images and their temples, 1,500 to 2,000 years back. The images are carved out from single stone as also the caves themselves which in some cases have one or two storeys. One really forgets himself and the cares of the world when he sees the Kailas Caves where there are engraved in stone scriptural episodes in full relief.

Ajanta caves are world famous for their Buddhist frescoes in colour giving a nice panorama of wall paintings, depicting the life as lived at that time. There are many other

(Continued On Page 26)

J.P. ASKS FOR SYMPATHY WITH THE SOCIALIST CAUSE. BUT WHERE IS THE SOCIALIST PLAN?



HOME GUARDS ORGANISATION, BOMBAY PROVINCE WILL SOON HAVE A WOMEN'S SECTION—



GEMS THROUGH THE AGES

BY SANTOSH
CHATTERJEE

Except pearl all other gems, used in ornaments, are minerals. Now-a-days, gems may not be all of the natural origin and many of them are artificially produced. It goes without saying that artificial gems are not as valuable as natural gems. However, diamond, emerald, ruby and sapphire have been produced by processes of chemical synthesis. Pearls are of animal origin—the oysters producing them—yet, pearl fisheries of Persian Gulf and Ceylon form a profitable industry. Japan has introduced certain artificial processes in the growth and development of this industry. Specialist may today produce from oysters, kept under care, pearls of considerable sizes and varieties and also on an industrial scale.

Pearls and other gems were regarded as a high priced possession by the Chinese in 2,000 B.C. and were also known to the ancient Indians. Both in the Old and the New Testaments of the Bible mention of pearl, ruby and other precious gems may be found. King Solomon was presented with pearls by Queen of Sheba. The use of pearls and valuable stones on the crowns of kings and queens may be traced back to the very earliest times. Cleopatra, the famous queen of Egypt, loved pearls. According to old records, use of pearls and gems for payment of debt, ransom and other liabilities was not uncommon. The Kohinoor, the world famous diamond, had been for centuries the greatest lure for kings and princes in India, who fought one another for its possession. In 1526 Emperor Babar found it in Agra, and today it adorns the British Crown.

Gem Engravers

The artistic sensibility of the earliest sculptors, 4,000 years before Christ found in the gems—precious and brilliant yet small—a medium for fine and exquisite workmanship. Thus, gem engravers in course of time came to form a special class by themselves. And, they discovered various improved ways of stone cutting. The art of gem engraving had probably its origin in Southern Mesopotamia with the Sumerians and about 2,800 B.C. this art reached a great perfection. This engraving work would then be done not on gems but on petrified shell and marble, mostly flat and even oval in shape. Fighting heroes, animals, deities and decorative motifs were commonly engraved.

It was the Egyptians, who first used to engrave on gems like carnelian, amethyst and jasper. The shape of the material engraved upon was mostly cylindrical and on the surface would be carved various symbols, decorative designs, scripts and scenes from life. The Minoans of Crete, who followed the Egyptians in the leadership of the world's civilisation 2,000 years before the Birth of Christ, introduced various shapes to the medium of engraving work which was generally of a precious stone. Besides being cylindrical, the shapes were also pyramidal, conoid, quadrilateral and three-sided rounded beads. Pictographs and linear patterns would be drawn. The three-sided bead, of all other shapes, found a novel use in being set in gold rings.

Decorative Motifs

About 1,000 B.C. the Assyrians, a race of people who lived closed to the Sumerians and rose in power after them, used coloured Quartzes as the medium for engraving work. They prepared both conical and dome-shaped seals with a flat base, decorative motifs being engraved on the upper surface.

From the Assyrians the Persians got the art of engraving on gems and developed it in their own way. Again, the Greeks, who received the gem art from the Cretans, raised it to the status of the dignified art of sculpture. The materials used for engraving work were many, coloured Quartzes, Carnelian, Chalcedony and Agate being the chief among them. Mostly the figures of demons and animals were carved out, probably in view of astrological reasons.

During the 5th and the 4th centuries B.C. gem engraving work as well as use of gem as ornaments reached a glorious standard. The scaraboid (the form of beetle) gems engraved with figures of animals, wo-

men taking a bath, representations of music were generally worn by the Greek women as pendants of their necklaces. Stones, flat on one side and convex on the other, were generally mounted on rings of gold. These stones were of many varieties: Quartzes, Hyacinth, Garnet, Beryl, Topaz, Amethyst, Rock Crystal, Carnelian, Agate, Sardonix, and even Glass.

Persian Influence

The Greek gem art, linked with the classical art of sculpture also received influences from Persia and the East. After Alexander, the Great had founded his empire extending from Greece up to Northern India, the Greeks gained in material knowledge and also in imagination. A great variety of gems came to be known to them as well as a wide range of subjects was used for engraving work. Portraits, scenes from daily life and mythology became popular. Also, the engraving work gained by a new technical invention. Representations were now carved not on the surfaces of the gems but in relief. This process was called 'Cameo'. The Greeks not only received influences of the East but they also influenced the contemporary art of engraving in other countries. The Phoenicians in the 5th century B.C. used to engrave on scarab-shaped green Jasper representations of human and mytho-



The cat and the kittens belonging to ex-Naval engineer Len Broughton, at his Fleet Street home, try to "get to the root of these noises" as they listen to the B.B.C. broadcast of the "Cat Call" programme. The programme was recorded and devised by Dr. Ludwig Kock, expert on bird and animal sounds, and included calls from practically all animals in the cat kingdom, from kittens to cheetahs.

logical creatures in the Greek style. The Persians also welcomed the Greek art and helped to spread it to the East. The subjects of their engraving work included the daily life of the Persian nobles, hunting scenes, animals and ladies. The most popular shape of the gem used for engraving was the rectangular one with one faceted side.

Rubies In Rings

With the Romans, during the 3rd and the 2nd centuries B.C. use of stones in rings was very common. Also, gem collection had become a hobby of the wealthy people. Carnelian, Sand Sardonix, Chalcedony, Amethyst, Garnet, Hyacinth, Beryl, Topaz and Peridot were the popular stones. Cameo engraving was popular and the common subjects were portraits of emperors, kings and other people, and also mythological scenes. In the later Roman period Nicolo and Jasper were mostly used as ring stones. In this period, gems came to be worn as talismans to counteract influences of evil stars.

Uses of gems as ornaments or decorations of ornaments had been known in India since very early days. But gem engraving work with portraits of kings and nobles, came with the White Huns who established their rule in this country about 475-550 A.D.

Since the days of the Romans gem art flourished in Europe and reached a distinctive position during the 18th century when Holland became famous for lapidary work. With the advancement of science in many of its branches many kinds of artificial gem and Pearl have been produced. Also improved methods have been found for mining of gems. Now-a-days, cheap gems have found elaborate uses in the making of ornaments. Yet natural gems and particularly Diamonds and Pearls, are still greatly valued.—(P.S.B.)

ROMMEL'S SON JOINS FRENCH LEGION AGAINST VIET-NAM

(By Alec De Montmorency)

FORT St. Jean, the famous training headquarters of the French Foreign Legion has an interesting story to tell. It was here that Marshal Rommel's Son, Erwin Rommel Jr. and Count De Hauteclouque scions of war-time enemies had the lessons of a new and widely variegated training in the army. The activities of the Foreign Legion H. Q. show the mercenaries which France is recruiting to fight the Free Viet-Namese Gurrillas to subugation.

The sons of two bitter wartime enemies are today side by side in Indo-China. They are Erwin Rommel Jr., son of the late marshal, and the young count de Hauteclouque, son of the free French General who distinguished himself

Communist line to serve against his own country in the Nazi Waffen SS Elite corps. Captured by forces of Gen. Charles De Gaulle, only his father's great service to the Allied cause saved young Hauteclouque's life—subject to his prompt departure for the Indo-Chinese front.

Both men are members of the largest Foreign Legion in history. The recruiting drive in face of the opposition of perhaps as many as 500,000 poorly armed but desperate Viet-Namese guerrillas has upped the Legion's strength to a reported 80,000—double the previous peak of 40,000 men in the first world war. But casualties are high, too: reportedly some 60,000 upto last fall in Indo-China.

The ranks of the Legion are currently being swollen by Balts and other anti-Red refugees. They are classified as anything but their true nationality, to avoid breaching the agreement reached at Yalta, later confirmed by General De Gaulle in Moscow, agreeing to forcible repatriation of Russian-born refugees.

With Frenchmen—Forbidden to join the Legion—marked on the rolls as Belgian or Swiss, and Germans (quota maximum in the Legion is 50 per cent, but has been far exceeded) listed as Austrian or Swiss, the Foreign Legion tough, colourful and brutal, continues to grow.

All the recruits spend a few days for processing at Marseilles, at the Legion's headquarters in old Fort St. Jean. Damp, dirty and thick with vermin, temporary residence there is considered excellent indoctrination for the rigours of Indo-Chinese service with this toughest of armies.

An anecdote possible apocryphal, is told of young Rommel's recruitment. Captured at Ulm by free French Forces under Gen. De Lattre De Tassigny when he was just 18, Rommel was brought before the General. He told De Lattre that he would like to study philosophy and literature. Told that that was out of the question, young Rommel said his father had said that if captured he should tell Gen. George S. Patton that Marshall Rommel asked him to take his son into the U.S. Army.

"But since you cannot join the U.S. Army," De Lattre is reputed to have said, "would you not choose the Foreign Legion?"

Rommel hesitated and muttered something.

"Perfect!" De Lattre is said to have exclaimed. "I knew you would want to join the Legion! congratulations!"

And young Rommel went off to Fort St. Jean.

under the assumed name of Leclerc in North African fighting against the German "Desert Fox." Both are now in the Foreign Legion.

I have received definite information to this effect from trustworthy sources, even though the Legion, in an intensified recruiting drive, has once again become the army of anonymous men. Only ban in the Legion today is against men who fought for the Nazis—unless they're willing to be shipped immediately to the continuing stern fighting in France's Asiatic colony.

That's why young Rommel is in Indo-China. And Leclerc's son, too for this bearer of a distinguished name was won over by Hitler's anti-

THE QUALITY OF MILK

A Parody Of Portia's Speech (Act IV .Sc. I)

The quality of Milk is very strange;;
It mixeth with the flowing stream from earth
Into the pail beneath: it is twice curs'd;
It curseth him that gives and him that takes:
'Tis the mixture at its best; it becomes
Th' aqua blanche better than apothecary's;
Its taste tells the strength of vitamin power,
The magic, all underhand and dusty,
Wherein doth lie the dread and fear of the fly;
But pure milk is above this magic sway,—
It is express'd from the udders of kine,
It is a tribute to Nature herself;
And earthly greed doth then show likest hog's
When water saturates milk. So, BHAIK,
Though magic be thy trade consider this—
That in th' magic of water none of us
Should get nutrition: we do pray for pure milk
And that same pure thing doth give us strength to render
The deeds of love. I have spoken thus much
To castigate thy magic of watermilk:
Which if though persist, this weird court of Vasai
Must needs give sentence against th' customer there.
—N. D. MINOCHEER—HOMJI

HERE IS AN INTIMATE STORY OF THE PLIGHT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA TODAY, NARRATED BY A FIGURE WHO HAD A BIG SAY IN ITS GOVERNMENT AND ARMY

GENERAL Sklenovsky-Bosy was a friend and confidant of the late Jan Masaryk. He was a trusted adviser to Eduard Benes, last President of the free Czechoslovak Republic. During World War I, the General fought with the Austro-Hungarian army against the Russians, until he was taken prisoner. Then he joined the famed Czech Legion and fought the Germans, and then the Russians again, when they agreed to turn the Legion over to the Germans. During the recent war, he was Director of the Czech Underground's supply of arms, until he was forced to flee.

THE GENERAL TELLS OF THE SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA THAT SHOOK THE NATION AND THE WORLD, ULTIMATELY LEADING TO HIS

DASH FOR LIFE FROM IRON CURTAIN

"Red" Terror In Czechoslovakia

For just a month now I have been in the New World. I have had just a few days of a complete freedom after two years of surveillance and suppression during which death literally walked in the echo of my footsteps.

BY LIEUT. GEN. BRUNO SKLENOVSKY-BOSY

When I escaped from Czechoslovakia and made my way to England, I did not flee from the threat of death. I have been a professional soldier all my life and have come to accept death as part of my vocation. I fled from Communism and tyranny. I decided that it was better to die free than to live slave and I was willing to risk death to gain freedom.

A few days ago, I read in the papers that General Karel Kutlwascher, leader of the Prague uprising against the Nazis in 1945, along with 200 or 300 Czech officers, had been arrested on charges of plotting against the People's Democracy and had been imprisoned by the Communists. I knew Karel Kutlwascher very well. He was my friend. I know him as a brave man and a fine soldier and an incorruptible patriot. We fought as brother officers in the Czech Legion in World War I. My fate might well have been his if I had remained in Czechoslovakia.

Men In Peril

I have terror and pity in my heart for my friends and colleagues who are still in Czechoslovakia. I know their peril. I know that the Communists drove my great and good friend, Jan Masaryk, to suicide. I know that they broke President Benes, a man whom I loved and served, and that he died, not of disease, but of despair.

Today I walk free streets and for me the very air vibrates. Here, there is freedom. Freedom of living, thinking, expression and justice. "The New World", I tell myself, "is a land such as my country once was and I hope she will be again."

For the country I once knew has fallen, not to an invader who stormed over us, but by an invader who bored insidiously from within, who gained his objective by lies and deceit, bribery and murder. With no weapons to fight such strategy, I fled. And if the borders of Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia were open, such hordes of non-Communists would pour into the Western world that entire nations would be almost transplanted.

The Communist assault on Czechoslovakia began in May, 1945, the days that Prague was "liberated" by the Russians. The Russians occupied

Prague under the Three-Power Agreement made in Teheran in 1943, which placed my country in the Russian sphere of influence. So my efforts as Chief of Staff to the Ministry of National Defence to persuade the Americans, who were only 40 miles from the city, to march in, were futile. The Americans abided by the Teheran Agreement and the Russians, from hundreds of miles away, marched in as liberators.

In the elections that followed, the Russians wielded a big propaganda club. They posed as the liberators of Czechoslovakia and reviled the Americans who, they said, preferred to amuse themselves 40 miles away rather than come to the aid of their Czech friends. The strong effect of that propaganda showed in the election results. The Communists gained 39 per cent of the votes and became a political power in Czechoslovakia. They had their toe in the door and now they manoeuvred to thrust it wide open.

Once in power, the Communists began a programme of nationalization which had been fashioned in Russia. They proposed to nationalize the heavy steel industry, the coal mines, and whole forest areas along the borders of Czechoslovakia. Simultaneously, they took over the Home Office and the Ministry of the Interior with its Police, and the Army.

As the Communist intent became apparent and as tyranny began to smother my people, they were awakened. They began to wait for the free elections scheduled for May, 1948. Political observers predicted that this election would bring a landslide forcing the Communists from power.

The Purges

THE Communists too, were aware of their danger. They already had purged the Police and the Army of more than 2,000 officers who were known to be anti-Communist and replaced them with Communist underlings. They had issued rifles and machine-guns to certain pro-Communist workers' groups and trained them in their use. Now they moved decisively against President Benes and Jan Masaryk, on whom the Czech people had pinned their hopes of ultimate



VEIT HARLAN, Director of the Film "Jew Suss" on trial for anti-Semitism. On his left is Dr. Otto Zippel, his counsel for defence.

freedom.

Late in February, 1948, M. Zorin, former Russian Ambassador to Prague, and Molotov's Deputy, arrived in the capital. He had come ostensibly to discuss wheat shipments from Russia to Czechoslovakia. Really he had come to lay down an ultimatum.

Zorin talked first with Klement Gottwald, the Communist Premier of Czechoslovakia. Then he talked with Jan Masaryk. What was said during those conferences I do not know. I do know that, following them, Masaryk was a changed man. He brooded and was depressed. Ultimately, he committed suicide.

Even now, the vast majority of Czech people believe that he was murdered. I, having known him for so long and so intimately and knowing his sensitive nature, believe Jan Masaryk committed suicide. But maybe the people are right: there are more ways than one of committing murder. You do not have to shoot a man to murder him. You can drive him to his death.

After Zorin's visit, the Communists became more aggressive. They demanded impossible concessions. They haggled and fought and blustered so that gradually the ministers of other political parties resigned. That was the moment for which the Communists had been waiting.

They organized mass meetings of pro-Communist workers' groups, which were actually in a minority—but they were a disciplined and militant minority. By car and train and truck, the armed workers converged upon Prague, where they held mass demonstrations.

Klement Gottwald put pressure upon President Benes to form a "People's Democracy", or Communist, government. The President refused. He refused steadfastly until Gottwald threatened civil war. Then President Benes capitulated and I believe the day he signed the manifesto, he wrote his own death warrant, for a short while later he died, broken-hearted.

Ruthless Drive

So the Communists occupied Czechoslovakia. And even as they assumed office, the persecutions began. Prominent statesmen, businessmen, civil servants, police and army officers were kept under close surveillance or placed under immediate arrest. I myself was watched, spied upon and followed for more than two years. Fantastic bribes were offered and, when they were spurned, I was threatened. In Czechoslovakia, death or imprisonment awaited me.

Once in power, the Communists acted quickly and ruthlessly. No farmer was allowed to own more than 25 acres of land. Shop owners became government employees at small salaries. Factories were nationalized and workers no longer had the right to bargain for the wages for which they gave their services.

The necessities of life were rationed. But only workers, trade unionists

Communist Party members and farmers owning 25 acres were permitted to hold ration cards. All other classes were forced to buy on the "gray market" where prices were from two to ten times higher than in the controlled market. So the middle classes are being squeezed to death and all classes are forced into the Communist Party if they wish to exist.

Today the persecutions continue. In the last six weeks between 800 and 1,200 civilian and military men have been arrested by the Communists in Czechoslovakia. Gradually all opposition to the Communists there is being stamped out.

Return To Nation

LATE in December, 1945 I returned to Czechoslovakia from England where I had served throughout the greater part of the war as Chief of Staff to the Ministry of National Defence, and later as Chief of the Czech Military Mission to the United Kingdom. To go home to Prague was like being born again. For seven years I had been away from my beloved country.

But my joy at returning was crushed. Almost immediately I became aware that my private mail was secretly opened and read. The envelopes were very cleverly opened and resealed, but, I too, had once served in military intelligence and I detected the covert prying. And less than ten days after my return to Prague, I was under the constant surveillance of the Military Intelligence directed by Colonel Rajcin, a graduate of the Russian Secret Service school in Moscow.

For awhile after my return to Czechoslovakia, I was head of the Military Office of the President, Edvard Benes. Then in October, 1946, I was appointed commanding officer of the Army Corps at Pilsen. It was while I was at Pilsen that I was approached by M. Vostradovsky, head of the government of the Province of Pilsen, and M. Lederer, managing director of Rude Pravo, the leading Communist newspaper. On behalf of the Communist Party, these two men offered me wealth and position beyond my wildest ambitions. When I refused I was a marked man, one who counted his freedom and even his life by the clock.

Colonel Rajcin's scrutiny of my every move became more intense. His agents, Capt. Adolf Puchler and Aladar Berger, began to compile a secret and untrue dossier of my "traitorous" conduct in military affairs. Fortunately, I had loyal friends who informed me of Colonel Rajcin's activities and I began to formulate a plan for a break to the West and freedom.

Then, in the spring of 1947, Colonel Rajcin's agents confiscated my passport. With the tight guard on the Western frontiers, being without a passport was like being chained to a tree. I could not move.

That summer, my desk was rifled and letters which I had from Pres-

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PRESIDENT Peron of Argentina and his wife lunched recently as guests of Gen. Molia, Minister of War and high army officers recently. This was regarded as proof that all is well between the President and military leaders, to deny rumours that the Army was at variance with the President.

WHAT BEGGARS COST BOMBAY

Social work deals with the Health and Welfare problems of a community. Basic human needs are common to all human societies and so are the fundamental obstacles of disease, dependency, delinquency and ignorance. Yet Social Work as a process of pooling together of community resources with a view to rehabilitating the handicapped individual has manifested itself in various forms in different countries of the world. The sentimental social work of the past born of a humanitarian urge to serve our suffering brethren has progressed to a professional status with its basis in the knowledge of social sciences and at least four well recognized techniques have been standardized. They are Social Case Work, Social Group, Community Organization and Social Action.

Unmet Social Needs

Community Organization generally deals with co-ordination of work of various agencies, elimination of waste, of duplication or unnecessary activity, finding out of unmet social needs and meeting them adequately, stimulating preventive and remedial measures—in short to balance the total social needs and available resources in the community so as to ensure proper development and effective programmes of health and welfare of the people. Thus community organization designates the various social work and welfare activities that are built round a community in its socio-economic implications.

There are two basic approaches to community organization, one through Settlements and the other through Community Chests and Councils. Community Settlements or Centre (Neighbourhood House) is a place where citizens of a particular locality come together and participate in social, cultural and recreational activities. It is a democratic organization aiming at development of harmonious life and leadership. The second approach is through the establishment of Community Chests and Councils for the pooling together of financial and other resources to plan and create the work of various social welfare agencies in the community to meet its needs effectively and economically.

The main feature of the Community Chest is that health and social welfare agencies in a particular regional area make a single united appeal and launch a campaign to assure financial support for all the participating agencies, instead of so many separate appeals for funds. Besides collection and disbursement of funds to member agencies according to their needs, the Community Chests also undertake social work planning, research and educational publicity in their zone.

Social Planning

In the field of social planning it is interested in "the development and continuous revision of the total programme of community health and welfare services, both private and tax supported, for the purpose of utilizing the total financial and other resources of a community to meet social and health needs in the most effective and efficient manner possible."

Some of the main advantages of having a Community Chest are as follows:

- It assures a wider support to social and health services with more money obtained from a larger number of donors.
- It economizes in the cost and energy required in the collection of funds over and over again for different purposes.
- It relieves agencies of a year-round financial worry, and thus enables them to concentrate on the execution side of their welfare programmes and projects.
- It secures better co-ordination and co-operation among social service agencies, eliminating waste and overlapping, which in turn results in higher standard of agency service.
- It ensures a comprehensive knowledge of the social needs, responsibility and available resources and equates them on a democratic basis.
- Annual campaigns awaken and stimulate keen interest in and knowledge of social problems and services in the community.
- It brings a feeling of close relationship and unity within the members of a community and fosters mu-

Community Chest As Potent Instrument For Social Planning In Free India

By B. CHATTERJI, Executive Secretary, Indian Conference of Social Work.

tual aid, and prepares the ground for social action.

While it has many merits, its chief demerits are that it diminishes to a certain extent initiative on the part of individual agencies, sometimes the control of all social service organizations may vest in the hands of a small clique and may lessen interest in individual welfare projects.

Beggar Problem

Professionally, social work in India today is still in its swaddling clothes. We have a large population of handicapped and mal-adjusted persons, the extent of which has yet to be enumerated. While there is a vast number of agencies and institutions, many of them are unorganized and duplicate efforts of similar organizations in the same area. There however exists a vulnerable sense of charity which often expresses itself in many a sentimental

ness for charitable purposes is not an entirely new idea to our country. In many cities and even in villages 'Dharmada Peti' (Charity Boxes) are instituted in prominent public places and money thus collected is used for such institutions like 'Goshala' or orphanages. But how far these collections are properly utilized for social welfare is a moot point. What they need is reorganization and reorientation on progressive lines. In the Madras Province, the "Provincial Welfare Fund" started under the leadership of Lady Nye has been rendering valuable financial support to social welfare and health projects and institutions through a centralized pool. It is hoped that this excellent example will be emulated by other provinces as well.

A community Chest should be a genuinely co-operative enterprise, where the participant agencies work for the collective financial security. To



H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester watching two of the patients at the Ministry of Pensions Hospital, at Stoke Mandeville, Miss Robin Murray from India (left) with Shelia Perring, from Cirencester (right) practising archery which is one of the exercises given to the Paraplegic patients to strengthen the muscles and sense of balance.

cause, leaving fundamental ones starving. Charity is also of an ameliorative and communal character. To cite an example of unorganized charity, there are about 10,000 beggars in the city of Bombay, and modestly assuming that each one of them earns about one rupee a day, we are throwing away a valuable sum of 36.5 lakhs of rupees annually to maintain a set of professionally organized set of social parasites without even touching the fringe of the basic problem. If this amount, along with charity canalized in various other doubtful ways, could be pooled, planned and organized through Community Chests, it would pay ample dividends in a more systematic relief of beggary and increased social health and welfare of our people.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Pooling together of financial resour-

ces for the confidence of sustaining citizens, its dealings should be just, impartial and unimpeachable. Before launching the project, however, a careful study of the area to be served, its needs, existing services and resources should be made. A rough survey of annual income and expenditure of existing agencies and the proposed ones should be prepared and a campaign planned through a permanent organization. These questions should be discussed at its meetings of representatives of participant agencies under proper leadership.

This method of social planning and community organization has achieved notable success in the United States of America, where it is an incorporated body established in 1918 and has at present 1060 local Community Chests serving a population of about 77.5 million people. During the year 1948,



King Frederik of Denmark celebrated his 50th birthday recently. Although there were no official arrangements, 10,000 people cheered him at the Royal castle. The king spent the day with his family, but drove unofficially through the streets of Copenhagen.

it collected—177,082,356 through which it supported local social services throughout the United States covering such a vast range of agencies and services like Aid to Handicapped, Boy Scouts, Boys Clubs, Camp Fire Girls, Child Guidance, Children's Aid, Clinics, Community Welfare Councils, Day Nurseries, Family service, Girl Scouts, Homes of aged, Hospitals, Maternity Homes, Neighbourhood Houses, Salvation Army, Social Hygiene, Summer Camps, Travellers' Aid, Visiting Nurses, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., etc. The symbol of the movement is a Red feather and its slogan 'Give and Give Enough.'

We sorely need an organization of the kind in every province of this vast sub-continent, so that all our resources could be pooled to meet collectively, the progressively menacing challenge of social mal-adjustments and consequential disintegration. While meeting our social needs effectively, we shall be saving the philanthropic donors from being pestered by scores of similar or allied appeals all the year round.

CHIANG'S AND SOONG'S MILLIONS BY WALLACE JOHNSTONE

Peace steps by Chinese Nationalists are running head on into a squabble over the disposition of Nationalist funds abroad, estimated at 2,000,000,000 dollars. Reports from Nanking, Chiang Kai-Shek's capital city, declare that wealthy Nationalist families, especially the Chiangs and Soongs, long the leaders of the Chinese Republic, are being pressed by less provident Nationalists to free these foreign hoards. Many of the disputants claim the money should be shared.

At the same time, the moderate clique and the leftists charge that the funds rightfully belong to the Chinese people. They insist also that this wealth be returned to China to placate the Communists. The entire situation has created rampant jealousy.

Most amazing to Nationalist adherents, however, is that the Communists have taken no propaganda advantage of the great hoards. The Red strategy, it is believed, is to hold off in making demands of the money since many of the persons involved will be taken as hostages or war criminals. Then, informants claim, the Reds will demand ransoms. That this may prove true is supported by the known fact that certain ransom demands already are linked with the Communist list of war criminals. The Chinese have always been practical in money matters and the Communists are held to believe that the 2,000,000,000 dollars is more important than taking the lives of these Nationalist leaders.

Further infuriating the dissidents and splitting the rightists is the transfer of huge gold and silver supplies to Taiwan. One high legislator declared angrily, "only a few can flee the Communists and they are leaving the rest of us in China in a poor-house".

SHOULD THEY BE ABOVE THE LAW?

(Continued From Page 2)
renounced their former nationality, and were regarded representatives of a foreign State, enjoying the honours due to such a representative, but also keeping to the rules which bind such representatives.

The Soviet Ambassador may well sympathise with a strike, but he does not take any part in supporting it as Cardinal Spellman in America recently took part in breaking one. The American Ambassador may hold opposite views, but he does not denounce strikes: still less does he act as a strike breaker.

Cardinals have generally had the best of both worlds in the past. But no one should be surprised if they are occasionally reminded that they are human beings like the rest of us. The Magyars have given one of them such a reminder.

HUMANITY CRUCIFIED ON CROSS OF POWER POLITICS

In the last of a series of his Reith Lectures broadcast in the B. B. C.'s Overseas, Bertrand Russell relates 'social and political doctrines to the individual ethics by which a man should guide his personal life.'

Concluding, he declares: "We shall not create a good world by trying to make men tame and timid, but by encouraging them to be bold and adventurous and fearless, except in inflicting injuries upon their fellow-men. Our present predicament is due more than anything else to the fact that we have learnt to understand and control to a terrifying extent the forces of nature outside us, but not those that are embodied in our selves."

By Bertrand Russell

IN this last lecture I wish to relate social and political doctrines to the individual ethics by which a man should guide his personal life, and after the evils we have recognised and the dangers that we have acknowledged, to hold out nevertheless, as resulting from our survey, certain high hopes for the not-too-distant future of mankind, which I, for my part, believe to be justified on a sober estimate of possibilities.

Individual ethics is especially relevant in considering cultural matters where diversity is a condition of progress. Bodies that have a certain independence of the state, such as universities and learned societies, have great value in this respect. It is deplorable to see as in present-day Russia, men of science compelled to subscribe to obscurantist nonsense at the behest of scientifically ignorant politicians who are able and willing to enforce their ridiculous police power.

Limiting Activities Of Politicians

Such pitiful spectacles can only be prevented by limiting the activities of politicians to the sphere in which they may be supposed competent. They should not presume to decide what is good music, or good biology, or good philosophy. I should not wish such matters to be decided in this country by the personal taste of any Prime Minister, past, present, or future, even if by good luck, his taste were impeccable.

But liberty is not merely a cultural matter. No man is wholly free, and no man is wholly a slave. To the extent to which a man has freedom, he needs a personal morality to guide his conduct. There are some who would say that a man need only obey the accepted moral code of his community. But I do not think any student of anthropology could be content with this answer.

Such practices as cannibalism, human sacrifice, and head-hunting have died out as a result of moral protests against conventional moral opinion. If a man seriously desires to live the best life that is open to him, he must learn to be critical of the tribal customs and tribal beliefs that are generally accepted among his neighbours.

Ethics, however, is not concerned solely with duty to my neighbour, however rightly such duty may be conceived. The performance of public duty is not the whole of what makes a good life; there is also the pursuit of private excellence. For man, though partly social, is not wholly so. He has thoughts and feelings and impulses which may be wise or foolish, noble or base, filled with love or inspired by hate. And for the better of these thoughts and feelings and impulses, if his life is to be tolerable, there must be scope. For although a few men can be happy in solitude, still fewer can be happy in a community which allows no freedom of individual action.

Individual excellence, although a great part of it consists in right behaviour towards other people, has also another aspect. If you neglect your duties for the sake of trivial amusement, you will have pangs of

conscience; but if you are tempted away for a time by great music or a fine sunset, you will return with no sense of shame and no feeling that you have been wasting your time. It is dangerous to allow politics and social duty to dominate too completely

a sense of duty that should be free from excessive social pressure. An artist or a scientific discoverer may be doing what is of most social utility, but he cannot do his proper work from a sense of duty alone. He must have a spontaneous impulse to paint or to discover, for, if not, his



TYRONE POWER with his 22-year-old Mexico actress wife, Linda Christian, seen walking in the Embankment Gardens, London, unrecognised by a visitor to the gardens, who was absorbed in reading his newspaper. The couple were married recently.

tely our conception of what constitutes individual excellence.

Individual Excellence

When I am trying to convey, although it is not dependent upon any theological belief, is in close harmony with Christian ethics. Socrates and the Apostles laid it down that we ought to obey God rather than man, and the Gospels enjoin love of God as emphatically as love of our neighbours. All great religious leaders, and also all great artists and intellectual discoverers, have shown a sense of moral compulsion to fulfil their creative impulses, and a sense of moral exaltation when they have done so. This emotion is the basis of what the Gospels call duty to God, and is (I repeat) separable from theological belief.

Duty to my neighbour, at any rate as my neighbour conceives it, may not be the whole of my duty. If I have a profound, conscientious conviction that I ought to act in a way that is condemned by governmental authority, I ought to follow my conviction. And, conversely, society ought to allow me freedom to follow my convictions except when there are very powerful reasons for restraining me.

But it is not only acts inspired by

painting will be worthless and his discoveries unimportant.

The sphere of individual action is not to be regarded as ethically inferior to that of social duty. On the contrary, some of the best of human activities are, at least in feeling, personal rather than social.

As I have said before, prophets, mystics, poets, scientific discoverers, are men whose lives are dominated by a vision; they are essentially solitary men. When their dominant impulse is strong, they feel that they cannot obey authority if it runs counter to what they profoundly believe to be good. Although, on this account, they are often persecuted in their own day, they are apt to be, of all men, those to whom posterity pays the highest honour.

It is such men who put into the world the things that we most value, not only in religion, in art, and in science, but also in our way of feeling towards our neighbour; for improvements in the sense of social obligation, as in everything else, have been largely due to solitary men whose thoughts and emotions were not subject to the dominion of the herd.

Balance Between Ends And Means

To strike the right balance between ends and means is both difficult and

important. Forethought, which involves doing unpleasant things now for the sake of pleasant things in the future, is one of the most essential marks of mental development.

Since forethought is difficult and requires control of impulse, moralists stress its necessity, and lay more stress on the virtue of present sacrifice than on the pleasantness of the subsequent reward. You must do right because it is right, and not because it is the way to get to heaven. You must save because all sensible people do, and not because you may ultimately secure an income that will enable you to enjoy life. And so on.

But the man who wishes to emphasise ends rather than means may advance contrary arguments with equal truth.

Misers, whose absorption in means is pathological, are generally recognised to be unwise, but minor forms of the same malady are apt to receive undue commendation. Without some consciousness of ends, life becomes dismal and colourless; ultimately the need for excitement too often finds a worse outlet than it would otherwise have done—in war or cruelty or intrigue or some other destructive activity.

Men who boast of being what is called 'practical' are for the most part exclusively pre-occupied with means. But there is only one half of wisdom. When we take account of the other half, which is concerned with ends, the economic process, and the whole of human life, takes on an entirely new aspect.

People do not always remember that politics, economics, and social organisation generally, belong in the realm of means, not of ends. Our political and social thinking is prone to what may be called the 'administrator's fallacy', by which I mean the habit of looking upon a society as a systematic whole, of a sort that is thought good if it is pleasant to contemplate as a model of order, a planned organism with parts neatly dovetailed into each other.

'A Means to a Good Life'

But a society does not, or at least should not, exist to satisfy an external survey, but to bring a good life to the individuals who compose it. It is in the individuals, not in the whole, that ultimate value is to be sought. A good society is a means to a good life for those who compose it, not something having a separate kind of excellence on its own account.

There are some among philosophers and statesmen who think that the state can have an excellence of its own, and not merely as a means to the welfare of the citizens. I cannot see any reason to agree with this view. 'The state' is an abstraction; it does not feel pleasure or pain, it has no hopes or fears, and what we think of as its purposes are really the purposes of individuals who direct it. When we think concretely, not abstractly, we find, in place of 'the state', certain people who have more power than falls to the share of most men. And so glorification of 'the state' turns out to be, in fact, glorification of a governing minority. No democrat can tolerate such a fundamentally unjust theory.

Reconciling Opposites

Between those who care for social cohesion and those who primarily value individual initiative there has been a battle ever since the time of

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Mr. Abid Kagalwala, electronic engineer who recently returned from U.S.A. was the guest of honour at a tea party given by Mr. A. J. Valia which was attended by the 'big ones' in the Radio line. Mr. Kagalwala gave a lecture on the "new trends in electronics."



Shirin Vajifdar, the well-known dancer is presenting a varied programme of diversifications and short ballets at the Excelsior to-day and next Sunday Morning.

ACTORS IN THE MAKING

UNIQUE RUSSIAN SYSTEM OF TRAINING IN STAGECRAFT

BY PROF. OLGA PYZHOVA

STUDENTS are enrolled annually in fourteen Soviet theatre institutes situated in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov, Taskent, Georgia, the Urals, Delorussia, Armenia, Esthonia and Azerbaijan, in eleven schools and eighty-five dramatic studios organised by the theatres. One may say with confidence that no other country in the world has ever had or has such a large and wide network of theatre training institutions, such a serious approach to theatric education.

Principle Of Education

The making of a cultured, all-round actor has a profound meaning in the Soviet country. People are accustomed to regard an actor not merely as a performer of this or that role, but as one who expresses and proclaims progressive ideas.

The foremost masters of stagecraft in the Soviet theatre devote themselves to educating young actors—we mean educating and not merely training, for in those cases when a pedagogue has succeeded in teaching a young actor technique but has failed to inculcate in him the necessary moral qualities we consider that pedagogue has not fulfilled his task. This is the first principle of Soviet theatric pedagogy.

The second important principle is contained in the universally celebrated system of the art of acting developed by Konstantin Stanislavsky, the greatest regisseur and artiste of modern times. This system, which is based on a profound comprehension of the process of creative acting, generalises the experiences of the eminent actors of the past and particularly the author's own experience. What only a few actors achieved formerly by inspiration or instinct, Stanislavsky made possible for a large number of actors (talented ones, of course) to achieve. He showed how an actor should work consciously on mastering his creative nature, on bridling his "capricious" inspiration. Stanislavsky's system, profoundly democratic in principle, enjoys general recognition, in the Soviet Union and among the foremost people of theatric art in Western Europe, Asia and America. Only yesterday theatric pedagogy consisted in conveying the empiric experience from the teacher to the student. Today, thanks to the Stanislavsky system, theatric pedagogy has become a science.

Guide To Creative Endeavour

It would, however, be incorrect to convert the Stanislavsky system into a dogma. Stanislavsky himself said: "I am not forcing anything on you, I am only advising", and herein lies the ingenious pedagogical idea of the great reformer of the stage. His system serves us not as a dogma, but as a guide to creative endeavour.

Studies in Soviet theatric institutions of learning are conducted according to a unified programme comprising a number of general assignments which have to be fulfilled within the four-year period.

In the first half year the basic elements of acting are developed: attention, imagination and the ability to appraise suggested situations, to develop and perfect them. All this is achieved through the medium of studies suggested to the student by the teacher. These studies consist in the development of a given situation. Here the student does not yet have to create characters—he is supposed to visualise himself in a given situation, that is, to act as he would if he virtually found himself in such a position. This form of study brings out the specific qualities of the student, the extent of his ability, the range of his talent.

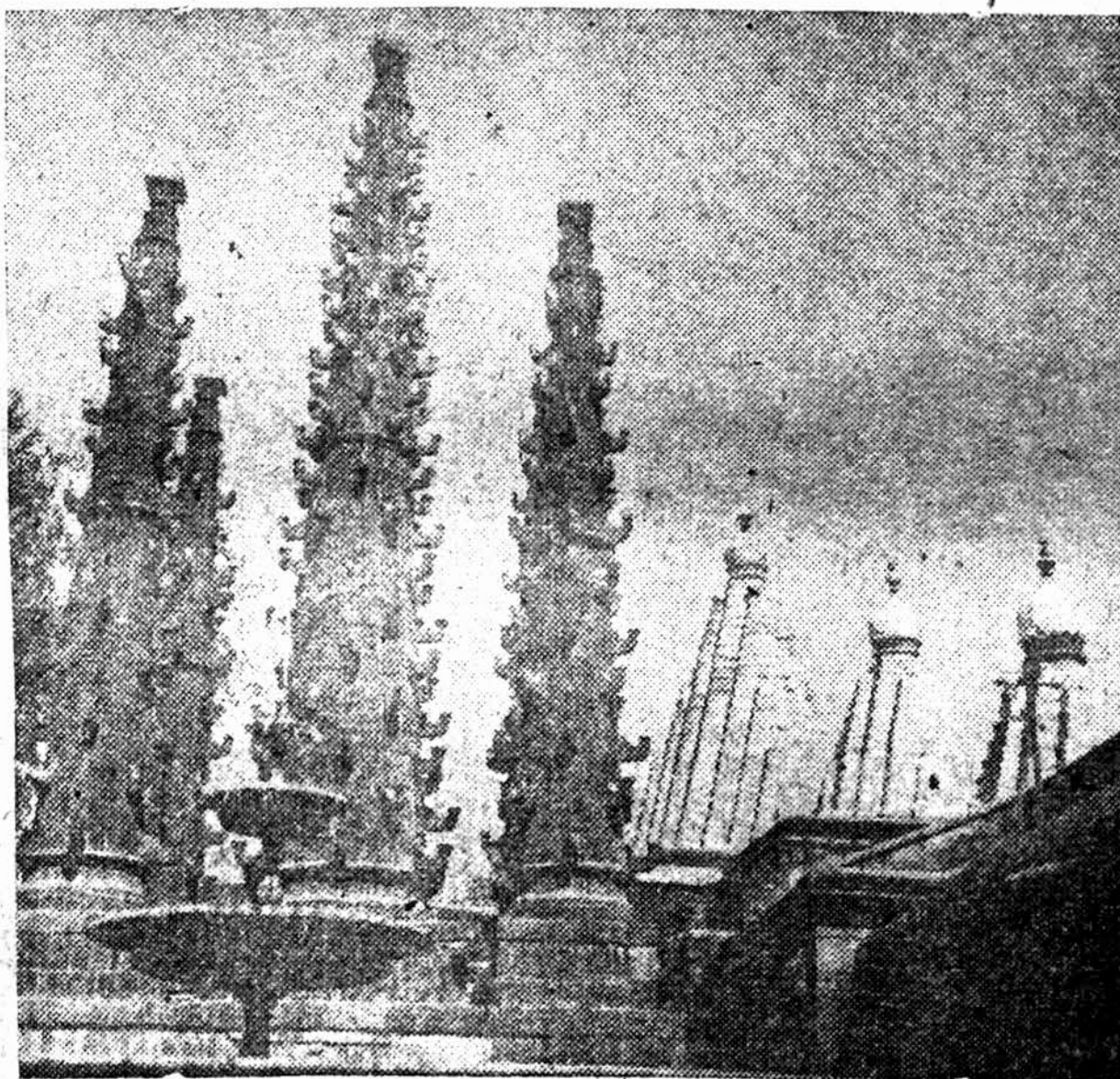
The second year of study is devoted to developing those aspects of the future actor's individuality which had already become defined. It now becomes clear what roles are most suitable to him, what will be his type.

In the third and fourth years the

student concentrates on portraying characters. The young actors have to cover every stage of a production—from the first reading of the manuscript to the public performance. The teacher becomes a regisseur, and the lessons in acting become rehearsals. This does not mean, however, that they cease being lessons: the teacher-regisseur continues his difficult and painstaking work on educating the budding artists; he makes it a point to follow up how each student works at home on his role, how he masters the general subject: philosophy, history, literature, a foreign language, the history of the theatre, etc. In working with the collective the teacher-regisseur also strives to create an atmosphere most conducive to original work, he fosters in each young actor a feeling of responsibility toward the common cause, a sense of modesty and disinterested attitude toward art.

Art Of Performing

Hence, the student starts from



MUMBADEVI TEMPLE, KOLHAPUR

studies in which he portrays himself in various situations and ends in professional productions with scenery and make-up, in which he plays an important role, creates images. Here the future actor learns the difficult art of performing.

Many groups that graduate from institutions of learning remain intact as theatric collectives. Such, for example, is the Chekhov Theatre, working in the city of Taganrog, the great writer's birthplace. The collective of this theatre is a group that graduated from the Moscow Theatre Institute in 1944. There is quite a number of such collectives. Three more groups graduated from the Moscow Institute this year. One of them, a Tatar, group working under my guidance, is preparing to produce four plays in the native language. This is the repertoire with which the future theatres will start its work in the capital of Tataria—Kazan. Of the four plays one is a Russian classic (Maxim Gorky's "Vassa Zheleznova"), another is a western play (Carlos Gozzi's fairytale "The Dear King") and two national plays ("Kozy Korpesh" by Musrepov and "Lullaby" by Appakova).

Can these graduates, however, be considered full-fledged actors? Certainly not. Nor is this the task we set ourselves. It is important for us to inculcate in the young actor definite professional and moral principles which in future will develop and give final form to his talent. This will transpire in the process of his independent work in the theatre under the solitary influence of the constant audience which surrounds the young actor in the Soviet Union.

PHOBIAS THAT GRIP HUMANITY

By STAWFORD TATE

Some people are afraid of the most amazing trivialities, like crossing bridges of running water; of the number 13; the psychologist's point of view is the atomic age will have the distinction of having created a phobia common to everyone.

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

DO YOU EXPERIENCE A SINKING SENSATION IN THE PIT OF YOUR STOMACH WHEN YOU VISIT THE DENTIST? IF SO, YOU ARE AN "ALGOPHOBIST". OR ONE WHO FEARS PAIN, AND STATISTICS REVEAL THAT ONE OUT OF EVERY FOUR PEOPLE FEARS THE DENTIST'S CHAIR. WHEN VISITING THE DENTIST, THE WISEST PLAN IS TO EAT A HEARTY MEAL IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THE ORDEAL. ACCORDING TO A WELL-KNOWN PSYCHIATRIST, A PERSON'S PAIN PERCEPTION IS CONSIDERABLY LOWER WHEN HE IS INWARDLY GLOWING WITH GASTRONOMICAL SATISFACTION.

One For Everyone

Fear of the dentist is only one of about two hundred different types of phobia which afflict the human race. In alphabetical order they range from "acrophobia" (fear of heights) to "zoophobia" (fear of animals), and psychologists believe that everyone suffers

ing streets, probably had a narrow shave with a car or bus at one time. Similarly, the person who suffers from "claustrophobia" may attribute it to the fear he experienced as a child when he was shut into a closet as punishment.

Origin From Parents

Some psychologists say that 75 per cent of all phobias have their origin in the conduct of parents towards children. There are parents who still resort to the old-fashioned threat of calling a policeman when a child misbehaves. As the child grows older he forms a totally erroneous conception of a policeman's status in the community and learns to fear him rather than welcome him. Furthermore, the phobia often prevails into adult life.

Such petty fears as the fear of certain colours and fear of the number 13 have both found a place in the psychologist's vocabulary. Respectively they are "chromophobia" and "triskaidekaphobia". The age of electricity produced thousands of amenities for civilisation. Needless to say, it also introduced another phobia, namely "electrophobia". The age of machinery produced the same effect. It produced "mechanophobia" or fear of machines. As yet, there is no such word as "atomophobia" but we can expect it at any time. And from the psychologist's point of view the atomic age will have the distinction of having created a phobia common to everyone.

HUMANITY CRUCIFIED ON CROSS OF POWER POLITICS

(Continued From page 7)

the Greeks. In every such controversy there is sure to be truth on both sides; there is not likely to be a clear-cut solution, but at best one involving various adjustments and compromises.

Throughout history there has been a fluctuation between periods of excessive anarchy and periods of too strict governmental control. In our day, except (as yet) in the matter of world government, there has been too much tendency towards authority, and too little care for the preservation of initiative. Men in control of vast organisations have tended to be too abstract in their outlook, to forget what actual human beings are like, and to try to fit men to systems rather than systems to men. The lack of spontaneity from which our highly organised societies tend to suffer is connected with excessive control over large areas by remote authorities.

The world has become the victim of dogmatic political creeds, of which in our day, the most powerful are capitalism and communism. I do not believe that either, in a dogmatic and unmitigated form, offers a cure for preventable evils. Capitalism gives opportunity of initiative to a few; communism could (though it does not in fact) provide a servile kind of security for all. But if people can rid themselves of the influence of unduly simple theories and the strife that they engender, it will be possible, by a wise use of scientific technique, to provide both opportunity for all and security for all.

Worship of Power

Energetic men have worshipped power rather than simple happiness and friendliness; men of less energy have acquiesced, or have been deceived by a wrong diagnosis of the sources of sorrow.

But in seeking justice by means of elaborate systems we have been in danger of forgetting that justice alone is not enough. Daily joys, times of liberation from care, adventure, and opportunity for creative activities, are at least as important as justice in bringing about a life that men can feel to be worth living. Monotony may be more desolating than an alternation of delight and agony.

The men who think out administrative reforms and schemes of social amelioration are for the most part earnest men who are no longer young. Too often they have forgotten that to most people an only spontaneous but some kind of personal pride is necessary for happiness.

from at least one type. The great majority of the phobias are unheard of by name to the layman, and consequently there are people who go around quite ignorant of the fact that they are classified as phobists.

"Claustrophobia" or fear of enclosed places, is fairly well known but how many people have heard of "pterophobia" which is fear of being tickled by feathers, or "climacophobia" (fear of falling down the stairs), or "phasmophobia" (fear of ghosts). Some people, it appears, are afraid of the most amazing trivialities. There is "gephyrophobia" which is fear of crossing bridges; "potamophobia" or fear of running water, and "chrematophobia" which is fear of money. A few people go to extremes and suffer from "pantophobia" which is fear of everything.

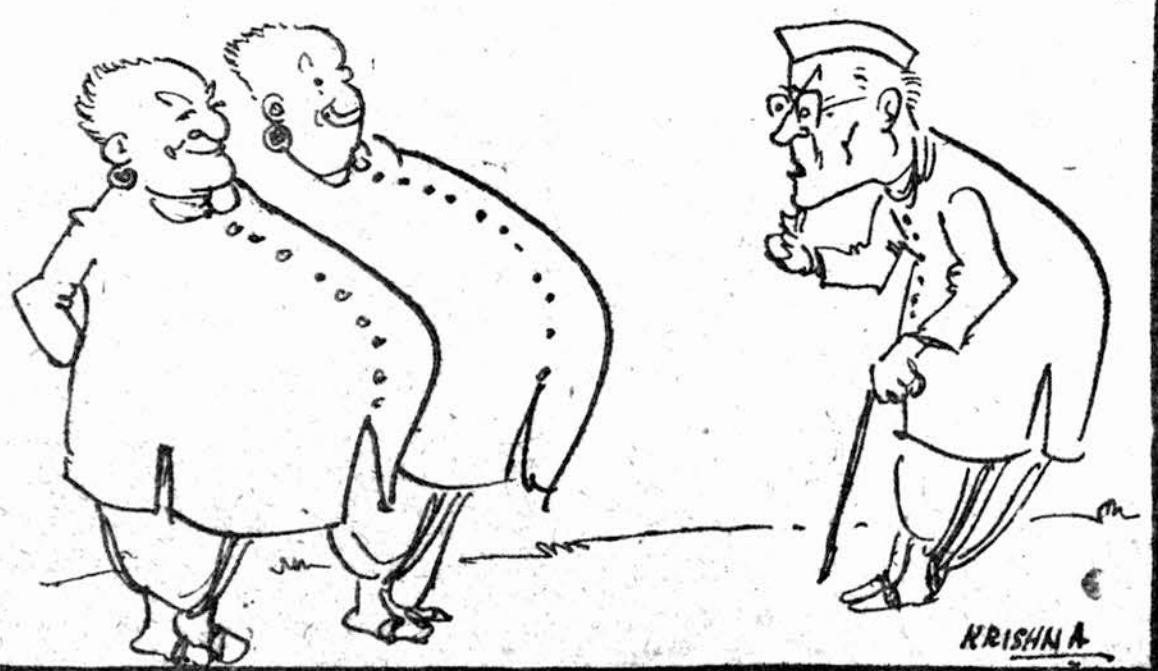
According to statistics one woman in every four fears being left alone at night, as compared with one man in every thirty. Women live up to their reputation as the weaker sex in this respect but not so when it comes to fear of the dark. Only one woman in every ten suffers from this phobia—termed "nyctophobia"—whereas it is common to one man in every five.

Fear of dogs is the chief phobia among children, followed closely by fear of thunderstorms, deep water and darkness. Fortunately, children outgrow these phobias at an early age. Psychologists believe that there are only two fears which are inborn. These are fear of falling when physical support is withdrawn and fear of sudden noise. All other fears can be traced to experiences in a person's lifetime. For instance, the person who suffers from "dromophobia", or fear of cross

"IF NORTH ATLANTIC NATIONS JUST SIGN A PACT AND THEN STAND BACK WE WILL BE IN GREAT DANGER." MR. BEVIN



"PROBLEM OF CAPITAL CAN BE EASILY SOLVED IF INDUSTRIALISTS ADOPT A WIDER OUTLOOK - MR. GANDHI. LITERALLY TOO?"



The most important event of the week just closed was the inauguration of the first Provincial Physical Education Conference in Bombay. The slogans used in it give you a clear idea of the object of the Conference. Here they are: (1) Nation thrives on National Sports, (2) Health and strength build the Nation, (3) Indian games suit Indian climate, Indian environment and Indian economy, (4) Play Indian games because they are National games, (5) Regular exercise regulates life and (6) National games maintain National unity.

Explaining these, I suppose, Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, said, "I have no quarrel with Western Games and Western methods of Physical Education, but you will certainly agree with me when I say that 'Charity must begin at home', and if we strive for Indian games, Indian Sports, Indian Athletics and Gymnastics, our only desire is 'to Live and Let Live.'"

"None can ever be so proud as I am of the achievements of our Comrades in each of the fields of Cricket, Hockey, Football, Wrestling, Athletics, Dancing etc., on international fields, for these are truly, at present, the current coins in Physical Education markets of the world. We want to keep them as such, but we also desire to carve out a little niche for ourselves in the International Olympics which we hope to invite in the coming decade."

"CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME"

I cannot understand what the old Doctor means by saying "charity begins at Home" in respect of sport. Surely he does not mean that by adopting Western games and Western methods of Physical Education, we are doing some charity to Western countries. Nor is there any compulsion from the West to force down our throats the Western games and Western methods. It is in our own interest we have taken them up, because that way lies our national advancement in the eyes of the world.

Now if we wish to revel in our national games like Tututu or Kabaddi, Atya-Patya, Kho-kho, etc. I am sure nobody would object to it, although it sounds rather amusing to hear that these games would be introduced in the International Olympics—when it is invited here in the coming decade. Probably their artistry and scientific exposition will so amaze the world that they will start tututu at the Braebourne Stadium before all the games are over.

OUR GOVERNMENT'S PLAN

When our Sporting Governor, Raja Maharaj Singh, informed the Conference that the Government of Bombay intended to spend twenty-six lakhs of rupees in the province during the next five years for the physical education of the people, there were no cheers from any side of the hall. His Excellency had to use a mild rebuke to wake up his hearers to the realisation of the stupendous fact.

It is indeed a big step forward, for which we are indeed grateful to Premier Kher considering the tremendous task the Government has to tackle,—in making the crores of our people, men, women and children, healthy and strong,—the sum allotted for the purpose is a mere fleabite. But in view of the many other serious and urgent problems that are worrying them at present, I do not think they have made a bad beginning. I only hope that all that money will not be utilised for the propagation and promotion of indigenous sport alone. It is necessary that physical education should embrace all methods, both national and

SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

PHYSICAL CONFERENCE SLOGANS—CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.—OUR GOVERNMENT'S PLAN.—A.I.F.F.'S CHOICE.—WORLD SOCCER COMPETITION.—HITCH OVER CEYLON TOUR.—NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP AT CALCUTTA.—W.I.F.A. CHANGES PILOT.—INNOVATION AT COOPERAGE.—SAD DEMISE OF D. D. HINDLEKAR.—COMMONWEALTH CRICKETERS' VISIT.

foreign, to make it an ideal mixture for our sound growth.

A.I.F.F.'S CHOICE

The A.I.F.F. held its Annual General Meeting at Calcutta and re-elected its old office-bearers, S. M. Moim-Haq as President and M. Dutt-Hay as Secretary for the umpteenth time. I was given to understand that this meeting was illegal, as sufficient notice had not been given to the members of the Federation. Therefore the WIFA did not send their representative to the meeting. Apparently their telegraphic protest was brushed aside by the President and the meeting was held according to plan.

I do not know what the WIFA is going to do about it. But this contemptuous treatment of one of the most prominent Associations in the country does not bode well for a very cordial relationship in the future. The A.I.F.F. Secretariat certainly owes an explanation to the WIFA in this respect.

WORLD SOCCER COMPETITION

An important decision reached by the Federation is to compete in the World Soccer Competition in Brazil next year. I am sure every footballer in this country would applaud this step. It is only by taking part in international contests frequently our standard of football can rise higher and higher at a rapid pace. Besides our participation in world gatherings would help to create better understanding and more friendly feeling among all the nations of the world, and at the same time enhance India's prestige in their eyes.

But how are you going to meet the heavy expenses of the trip? The accounts of the last Olympic tour are not before us. We do not know how the moneys collected from various sources were spent. Was there a surplus or a deficit? The Press reports state that the consideration of the accounts was postponed to a later meeting. I hope they will be made public in due course—the sooner the better.

HITCH OVER CEYLON TOUR.

It is rather amusing to hear that there is an eleventh hour hitch in the proposed tour of an Indian football team to Ceylon. Financial arrangements are said to be at the bottom of the trouble. It seems that Ceylon would like to have our team at our own expense if possible. Of course, the A.I.F.F. cannot afford that luxury at present. So the Southern island will have to choose between entertaining our team at their expense or drop the idea altogether.

I cannot understand, however, why a team is being sent so early in the season. Hardly anybody has started playing yet. No wonder that Bombay cannot send any player to join this team. I doubt if this is the most suitable time for Ceylon to entertain a visiting football team. Just now they are entertaining a cricket team from

Pakistan. So the season for soccer must be at a later date. Whatever that may be we should send our team on tour when our players have reached the height of their form—and not when they are out of it. What show can they put up when they are just struggling to find their feet? Nobody seems to bother about such vital questions affecting our country's honour and prestige.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP AT CALCUTTA.

The National Championship will be held at Calcutta again. The time fixed is about the end of July. Now we may be sure that the tournament will be definitely staged at the appointed place and time. Because when the Bengal Association undertakes to shoulder the responsibility there is little chance of a crying off unless something very unforeseen happens.

It could not be held last year owing to the inability of Madras and Mysore to accept A.I.F.F.'S offer to stage it. This was altogether a wrong procedure for the Federation to follow. What they should do is to ask their affiliated associations before hand and then choose the most suitable venue from among the applicants—giving a chance to everybody alternately. That is the only businesslike way to run an event of National importance. I hope this method will be followed in future.

W.I.F.A. CHANGES PILOT.

Unlike the A.I.F.F. and other sporting bodies, the W.I.F.A. is changing its pilot every year. Since Duggie Moir relinquished his position four years ago as many presidents have been installed and dethroned. The last one recorded a fairly successful season. Still he was thrown out unceremoniously! This hardly exhibits a high sense of appreciation among the members of the Services rendered by the outgoing incumbents. There was no doubt a profusion of praise at the last Annual General Meeting. But does it help to restore one's enthusiasm for further service?

INNOVATION AT COOPERAGE

Now Khan Bahadur Rafiuddin Munshi has been installed at the head of the W.I.F.A. He will have a much easier task to pilot the Association than his predecessor had. Most of the difficulties the latter had to face have now disappeared. At any rate the experience gained last season would stand him in good stead this year. I wish him every success.

An innovation was introduced by Secretary G. W. L. Berry at the Cooperage last week-end in the form of Football Sports. This helped the players to master the art and science of kicking, heading, passing, shooting and controlling the ball in every possible way. I hope more teams and players will take advantage of this sport next year and help themselves as well as Bombay's soccer as best as they can.

SAD DEMISE OF HINDLEKAR

I was really shocked to hear of

the sudden and premature death of India's Test Wicket-keeper, D.D. Hindlekar on Thursday last. I met him only the other day, quite hale and hearty, and had a long chat with him about Indian Cricket. Little did I know then that his end was so near.

Hindlekar was over best wicket-keeper—and one of the best in the world—since the days of Seshachari. It was rather unfortunate that owing to our sad internal politics, he could not give of his best to his motherland for a longer period and more often than he did. But when he did play, he earned the highest praise from all quarters both at home and in England. He was an excellent opening bat too. He will be remembered for many a day for his keen sportsmanship and suavity of manners which endeared him to all.

COMMONWEALTH CRICKETERS' VISIT

It seems that the visit of the Commonwealth Cricketers to this country next winter is almost a certainty. The Board of Control for Cricket in India will meet here next Sunday and finalise the matter. What will be the composition of the side and who will lead it is still uncertain. Efforts are being made to persuade Keith Miller, Sid Barnes and Bill Brown of Australia to join the team. If they do so, they will certainly help to make it a formidable combination.

But until the personnel is fully known it will be risky on the part of the Board of Control to confirm the invitation. The provincial associations have been asked to pay a larger quota of contribution with the object of building up a fund for the promotion of the game in this country as a whole. It is said that fifty per cent of the profits of the Test matches will be distributed among the affiliated associations as is done in England. This is a step in the right direction. But the question is whether the centres concerned will be able to meet the demand.

BOBBY RIGGS BEATEN AGAIN

Wembley Tennis Exhibition Concludes

LONDON, April 2, (PTI-Reuters):—Jack Kramer, former Wimbledon and American amateur champion recorded his third successive victory over Bobby Riggs, also of America, in the professional exhibition lawn tennis matches which were concluded at Wembley Stadium, London, last night.

Kramer won by 6-3, 6-8, 8-6, after losing two match points when leading 6-5 in the final set. Kramer was not his brilliant self and often threw away easy points. It was a gruelling encounter, with Riggs showing splendid defence and frequently turning it into a well-judged net attack.

In another singles match, Pancho Segura, of South America, completed a hat-trick of victories over Dinny Pails of Australia, when he won by 6-2, 6-4.

Segura's all round game and strokes particularly those made at the net, delighted the crowd and he and Pails completely outwitted from the start. It was his easiest victory of the series.

Kramer and his fellow professionals will be back in England again, after a visit to Spain and other countries, for the world indoor championships at Wembley, in June.

Masked Players Canters Home In Lumley Cup

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR PUNTERS AGAIN

(By Our Racing Correspondent)
Layers of the odds had the better of the exchange yesterday at Mahaluxmi when the last day of the spring meeting was decided. As on the previous occasion, fancied horses scored in the first half of the programme and reverses were in store for punters in the other half with fluent wins for the 11 to 1 Star Sapphire, 12 to 1 Masked Player and Pankaj.

With three candidates declining at the course, a large field of eighteen faced the tapes in the day's chief event, the Lumley Gold Cup. The warm favourite, Rana Pratap was very slowly away but came on with raking strides when the race was virtually over and could only place 2 1/4 lengths behind winner, Masked Player. Russell had the winner in a forward position all along the route and when urged in the straight his mount responded greatly.

In the Acumen Plate, neglected Bihari passed the post first a neck in front of Lady Doctor but no sooner the Jockeys reached the weighing room the red cone went up. The Stewards held a lengthy enquiry and being convinced that Bihari had interfered with Lady Doctor they upheld the objection and the race was awarded to Lady Doctor. Bihari was relegated to second position. Girl Friend the raging favourite in the race ran like a donkey and betrayed armies behind her.

Pankaj, ridden by little Devaney scored a neck victory from his stable companions, Ramal who was the public choice in the day's last event.

Fourteen punters only correctly solved the treble event. Each ticket returned Rs. 10861-8.

The following are the results:—

THE KURLA PLATE (Div. II)—1 Mile

CREPE DE CHINE 7-10 Sk. Ahmed 1
Gwalior Express 9-2 Dinkar 2
Duchess of Ramgar 8-9 Ganesh 3
ICY HOT 9-0 Kadar 4
All ran.
Won by 2 1/4, 3 1/2, Nk.
Time: 1 min. 46 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 13 and Rs. 16.

THE KURLA PLATE (Div. I)—1 Mile

KING'S TAR 9-1 Amir Ahmed 1
MA CHERIE 8-10 Medhe 2
YEMIN-UL-MULK 8-6 Kheemsingh 3
SINGARH 9-0 Deshmukh 4
Not run: Jahan Zaib.
Won by 1 3/4, 1 1/4, 2 1/2.
Time: 1 min. 45 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 23 and Rs. 19.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE—1 1/2 Miles

WET BOB 8-12 N. Dar 1
BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 8-7 S. Chavan 2
LALAJI 7-5 Purtusingh 3
GINGER LADY 8-11 Kheemsingh 4
Not run: Queen's Cup, Puri Pakodi.
Won by 2 1/2, 1 1/2, 1/2.
Time: 2 mins. 45 3-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 24 and Rs. 35.

THE ACUMEN PLATE—7 Furlongs

LADY DOCTOR 9-0 P. Khade 1
BIHARI 8-7 K. Hassan 2
RESHONE 8-7 Damodar 3
ZALIM 8-7 Kheemsingh 4
Not run: Onslaught, Musafir, The Conqueror, Shah Freedom.
Won by Nk., 1 1/4, 3 1/2.
Time: 1 min. 31 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 24 and Rs. 24.

THE SYED MUSTAPHA PLATE—(Div. II)—6 Furlongs

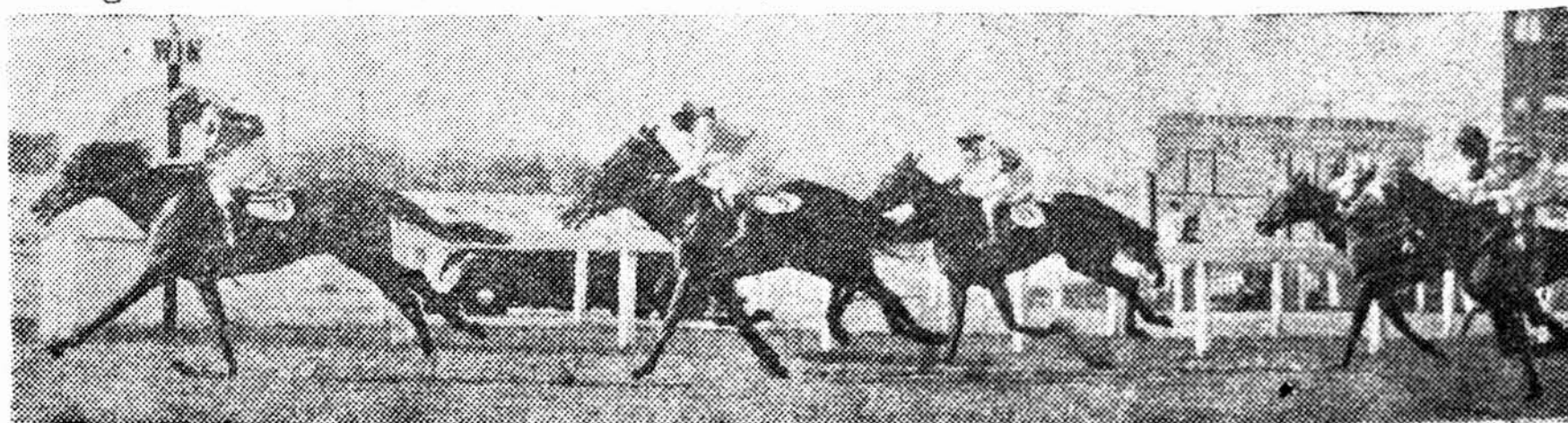
STAR SAPPHIRE 7-13 Purtusingh 1
RASHTRAPATI 9-2 Hanumansingh 2
JOUETTE 8-4 Cunningham 3
PRINCESSA 8-0 P. Khade 4
Not run: Full Poppy, Dasher.
Won by 1 1/2, Nk., 13/4.
Time: 1 min. 16 1-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 118. Places Rs. 32, Rs. 43 and Rs. 26.

THE LUMLEY GOLD CUP—1 1/4 Miles

MASKED PLAYER 8-7 Russell 1
RANA PRATAP 8-7 Duffy 2
NIRVANA 8-0 S. Chavan 3
RAJPUT WARRIOR 9-2 Damodar 4
Not run: Baaz Bahadur, Khundil, Find Out.
Won by 2 1/4, 1/2, 1 1/2.
Time: 2 mins. 3 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 133. Places Rs. 43, Rs. 21 and Rs. 46.

THE SYED MUSTAPHA PLATE—(Div. I)—6 Furlongs

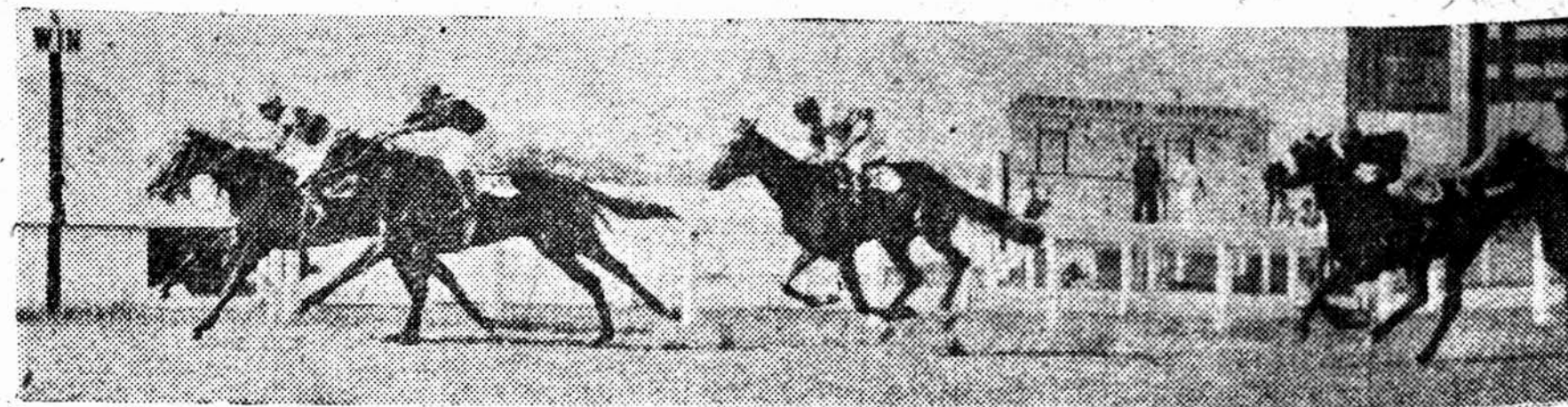
MY PET 9-0 Duffy 1
FLYING CLIPPER 9-2 Damodar 2
GENTLE WHISPER 8-2 P. Khade 3
SWEETIE SHAH 8-10 Kheemsingh 4
Not run: Azad Hind, Manisha.
Won by 1 1/2, Shd., 2 1/2.



The Syed Mustapha Plate (Div. II) 6 Furlongs: (1) Star Sapphire, (2) Rashtrapati, (3) Jouette.



The Kurla Plate (Div. I): (1) King's Star, (2) Ma Cherie, (3) Yemin-ul-Mulk.



The Acumen Plate (Div. I): (1) Lady Doctor, (2) Bihari, (3) Reshone.

Time: 1 min. 15 3-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 47. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 15 and Rs. 13.

THE NADIAD PLATE—1 Mile

PANKAJ 7-4 Devaney 1
RAMAL 8-3 Duffy 2
MADURI 9-0 Purtusingh 3
FLYING ARROW 8-8 Hanuman S. 4
Not run: Doorani, Parting Summer.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 133. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 14 and Rs. 25.

SELECTIONS FOR HOSPITAL DAY RACES

(By Our Racing Correspondent)
The following are my selections for the Hospital Day Races to be held today:—

1st Race

JAHAN ZAIB Win
ABDEL Next Best

2nd Race

KAMMU Win
AAFRIN Next Best

3rd Race

ARMY AND NAVY Win
TRUNK CALL Next Best

4th Race

GEORGETTE Win
TRUE LOVE Next Best

5th Race

MUSAFIR Win
GANGA SINGH Next Best

6th Race

ABBESS Win
GEORGIE Next Best

7th Race

GLITTER Win
FASHION PARADE Next Best

8th Race

ATOMIC Win
HER EXCELLENCY Next Best

9th Race

LADY CLEOPATRA Win
if ab Windsor Knight Next Best

Choice Treble

JAHAN ZAIB
GEORGETTE
LADY CLEOPATRA

Flukes

PRINCESS OF HINDUSTAN
PAN SUPARI



Masked Player (Russel up) being led in by his owner Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve after winning the Lumley Gold Cup (1 1/4 Miles).

JEPSON CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

A Drawn Game

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Mazagoan Institute and Panchgani Parsi Old Boys failed to arrive at a decision in this evening's Jepson Cup match.

Both sides scored once in the initial half. The Panchgani Parsi scored through Moddie while D. Bayros equalized for the Mazagoan Institute.

Extra time was played but to no effect. The Parsi boys had three good scoring opportunities but Mathewson in Mazagoan goal saved well.

TIMES SHIELD CRICKET

Senior Division

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The following are the results so far:—

"Times of India" S.C. vs. A.C.C. Sports at the Cross Maidan G.I.P. Ground.

"Times of India" 173 for 7 wks. Bombay Port Trust vs. Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd., at Cross Maidan on Sunder Club Ground.

Bombay Port Trust 154 for 2 wks. (Koppikar 105). Tata Sports Club vs. Trades Marks on Port Trust Ground.

Tata Sports 206 for 2.

NADKARNI CUP FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

Burmah Shell Troupe Kerala Samaj

BOMBAY, Saturday.
In the Nadkarni Cup Football Tournament this evening Burmah Shell Sports Club trounced Bombay Kerala Samaj to the tune of eleven goals to nil. Peter of Oil Company had the honour of performing the hat-trick, he scored the first, second and third and two more goals.

The goal scores were Peter five, Rego two, Michael two, A. P. Fernandes one and Thomas of the Samaj scored a self goal off a kick from Anthony of the Oil Company.

Earlier, in the Summersgill Cup Tournament fixture G.I.P. Railway beat Bombay Steam Navigation also inflicting a heavy defeat. The Railwaymen won by seven goals to nil. Shiva scored thrice, Tambe thrice and Pandurang one. Four goals were registered in the first half.

Institute For Training Women Volunteers

POONA, April 1. (A.P.I.): A Gram Sevika Institute for the training of women volunteers in village improvement work is proposed to be set up at Saswad, near Poona by the Maharashtra branch of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust.

Twentyfive women would undergo training annually in preliminary and specialised courses like mid-wifery at the Institute before being sent out to villages. The scheme is estimated to cost just over a lakh of rupees and the provincial branch has sought financial assistance from the central body of the Trust to work it out.

Further Relief To C.P. Agriculturists

NAGPUR, April 1 (API): The Government of C. P. have sanctioned further relief of about Rs. 40,50,000 in the form of taccavi loans to agriculturists in seven districts in the province where two kharif crops, cotton and jowar, were damaged owing to excessive rains in December last. This is in addition to large-scale suspension of land revenue in the affected districts namely Nagpur, Wardha, Nimbar, Akola, Amraoti, Yeotmal and Buldhana.

Trials For World Cycling Championships

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The National Cyclists' Federation of India are holding the National Cycling championships and All-India Cycling Trials to-morrow Sunday at the Brabourne Stadium at 2 p.m.

These trials are expected to guide the selection of the Indian Team which is to participate in the World Cycling Championships which are to be held in August at Copenhagen.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, April 2, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather summary for Saturday, the 2nd April, 1949:—

There have been widespread thunder-showers in Assam and the Peninsula south of latitude 13 degrees north, scattered thundershowers are also reported from the South Deccan.

Day temperatures have fallen and were appreciably below normal in Hyderabad and the East Central Provinces. They were also appreciable above normal in North-West India, the West United Provinces and Madhya Bharat and Bhopal.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 3RD:—Thunderstorm rain will be widespread in Assam and south-east Madras and occur locally in the rest of the Madras presidency, in Mysore, the South Deccan and sub-Himalayan west Bengal. Isolated thunderstorms are likely in Gangetic West Bengal.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, April 2, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours 1st April 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.) on 2nd April, 1949:—

1. Ahmedabad	104	77	0	0.	Ahmed-
nagar	98	70	0	0.	Allahabad 102
—	—	—	—	—	Bangalore
—	—	—	—	—	90
—	—	—	—	—	64
—	—	—	—	—	0.3 plus 0.3
Baroda	104	72	0	0.	Beilgaum
—	—	—	—	—	91
—	—	—	—	—	67
—	—	—	—	—	0 minus 0.1.
—	—	—	—	—	Banaras 102
—	—	—	—	—	Bhopal
—	—	—	—	—	97
—	—	—	—	—	78
—	—	—	—	—	0.
—	—	—	—	—	Bhub. 102
—	—	—	—	—	73
—	—	—	—	—	0.0. BOMBAY
—	—	—	—	—	90
—	—	—	—	—	75
—	—	—	—	—	0.0. Cal-
—	—	—	—	—	cutta
—	—	—	—	—	92
—	—	—	—	—	77
—	—	—	—	—	0.0. Darjeeling
—	—	—	—	—	65
—	—	—	—	—	49
—	—	—	—	—	0 minus 0.1.
—	—	—	—	—	Dehra Dun
—	—	—	—	—	91
—	—	—	—	—	Delhi 97
—	—	—	—	—	Hyderabad (Dn.)
—	—	—	—	—	96
—	—	—	—	—	73
—	—	—	—	—	0.2 plus 0.1.
—	—	—	—	—	Indore
—	—	—	—	—	97
—	—	—	—	—	70
—	—	—	—	—	0.0. Jaipur
—	—	—	—	—	101
—	—	—	—	—	Madras
—	—	—	—	—	91
—	—	—	—	—	80
—	—	—	—	—	T. 0.0.
—	—	—	—	—	Mahabaleshwar
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	65
—	—	—	—	—	0.0.0.
—	—	—	—	—	Mangalore
—	—	—	—	—	91
—	—	—	—	—	77
—	—	—	—	—	0.0.0.
—	—	—	—	—	Marmagao
—	—	—	—	—	88
—	—	—	—	—	0.0.0.
—	—	—	—	—	Mysore
—	—	—	—	—	91
—	—	—	—	—	70
—	—	—	—	—	0.0.0.
—	—	—	—	—	Nagpur
—	—	—	—	—	98
—	—	—	—	—	71
—	—	—	—	—	0.0.0.
—	—	—	—	—	Ootacamund
—	—	—	—	—	73
—	—	—	—	—	48
—	—	—	—	—	0.2 plus 0.1.
—	—	—	—	—	Poona
—	—	—	—	—	99
—	—	—	—	—	68
—	—	—	—	—	0.0.0.
—	—	—	—	—	Rajkot
—	—	—	—	—	71
—	—	—	—	—	0.0.0.
—	—	—	—	—	Sholapur
—	—	—	—	—	99
—	—	—	—	—	76
—	—	—	—	—	0.0.0.
—	—	—	—	—	Simla
—	—	—	—		

Keskar To Tour South East Asia

Shri B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, will shortly be paying a routine visit to certain places in South East Asia where India's representatives are stationed, e.g., Rangoon, Singapore, Bangkok and Saigon. These visits will take place after the conclusion of the Legislative Assembly and before the next meeting of the Constituent Assembly of which Shri Keskar is a member.

MEASURES TO COMBAT TYPHOID IN BOMBAY

Committee Appointed

The Government of Bombay has appointed a Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Director of Public

Health, to examine the question of the incidence of typhoid in Greater Bombay and suggest measures to check the spread of the disease. The Committee will also suggest measures to help the general practitioner to arrive

at an early diagnosis and report on other matters germane to the subject.

Of the nine members of the Committee, two are officials, the Director of Haffkine Institute and the Public Health Engineer to Government; three representatives of the Bombay Municipality, the Municipal Executive Health Officer, Dr. B. C. Das Gupta and Dr. S. G. Vengsarkar; and four non-officials Dr. N. D. Patel, Dr. R. B. Billimoria, Dr. C. S. Thakar and Dr. A. Karmaly.

Dr. Vengsarkar will act as Secretary of the Committee in addition to his being its member.

The Committee has been instructed to submit its report at an early date.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION

Polling for the bye-election in the
Railway Unions Constituency of the
Bombay Legislative Assembly will take
place at the Vanamali Hall, 70-D
Chhabildas Road, Dadar, Bombay, on
Friday, April 1, between 8.30 a.m.
and 6.30 p.m.

Protection To Bicycle Industry

On the recommendation of the Indian Tariff Board, the Government of India has decided to increase the rate of import duty on bicycles and bicycle spare parts and accessories from 24 per cent 'ad valorem' (if of British manufacture) and 36 per cent 'ad valorem' (if not of British manufacture) to 60 per cent and 70 per cent respectively. The period of protection, which was due to expire on March 31, 1949, has been extended by three years under the Protective Duties (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949.

"Imperial Practices At Their Worst"

Senator Morse Attacks Netherlands Policy

WASHINGTON, April 1 (PTI-Reuters).—The United States Senate tonight defeated the move to cut \$14,500,000 dollars from the European Recovery Programme.

The move which would have cut the Marshall allocation by 15 per cent was defeated by 68 votes to 14. During the debate, the Netherlands was bitterly attacked by Senator Wayne Morse (Republican Oregon) for "imperial practices at their worst" in Indonesia.

Senator Morse was supporting an amendment by Senator Owen Brewster (Republican, Maine) calling for the stopping of Marshall aid to the Netherlands until it obeyed Security Council orders on Indonesia.

STOP MARSHALL AID

Senator Morse said continuance of Marshall Aid should not imply American approval of Dutch conduct in Indonesia. How could the United States enter into a partnership through ECA, with a nation which declared that unless it was permitted to exploit the people of Indonesia, it would not co-operate in the great endeavour to protect world freedom? he asked.

To do so would be to play right into the hands of Russia. The United States must make it plain there could be no assistance for a nation that maintained a record of trampling the freedoms of liberty loving people under foot.

"We must not be guilty of aiding a nation which has made so black and disgraceful a record in Indonesia as far as principles of the United Nations Charter are concerned," added Senator Morse.

INDIA'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

NEW DELHI, April 2 (API).—During 1948, a total of 3,44,521 acres of cultivable waste land was brought under cultivation in provinces of the Indian Union, producing 16,00,369 maunds of additional foodgrains. It is authoritatively learnt here.

The total amount of subsidy estimated to be paid by the Government of India to the Provinces and States during 1948-49 is Rs 22.52 crores or Rs 80/- per ton for all cereals and for all recipient areas.

During 1948, over 28 lakh tons of foodgrains imported from abroad were moved to deficit areas in addition to 476,000 tons procured from internal sources.

124,492 wells have been sunk or repaired under grow more food campaign since 1943 in various provinces.

It is also estimated that India suffers annually an aggregate loss of about 20 per cent of her agricultural production due to plant pests and diseases alone. The estimated annual loss of foodgrains is about eight million tons.

DEVELOPMENT OF CAMBAY PORT

AHMEDABAD, April 2 (API).—Development of Cambay into a minor port with a view to relieve the strain on the Railway transport was discussed in the recent past by Mr. Ravji-bhai Patel, Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee with Mr. Morarji Desai, Home and Revenue Minister, Bombay.

Cambay port, if developed, will serve the whole of Gujarat and parts of Saurashtra and Central India.

A-I. Labour Conference

CALCUTTA, April 1 (API).—Professor K. T. Shah, Member of the Constituent Assembly, will preside over the All-India Labour Conference to be held here on April 29 and 30 and May 1. Swami Sahajananda Saraswati will inaugurate the Conference and Mr. Jogesh Chatterji will hoist the flag.

Mr. Saumyendranath Tagore, Chairman and Mr. Jatin Chakravorty, Secretary of the Reception Committee announced this here today.

TELE-COMMUNICATION EXHIBITION



A Tele-communication Exhibition organised by the Posts and Telegraphs Department at the Connaught Place Exchange, New Delhi opened on March 25. The exhibits include a model exchange, automatic equipment, manual boards, carrier V. F. T. and telegraph equipment. The Hon'ble Shri Khurshid Lal, Deputy Minister for Communications is being shown how through defective dialling one is unable to obtain the desired number.

I. G.'s OFFICE TO BE SHIFTED TO BOMBAY

Sequel To Amalgamation Of City And District Police

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The offices of the Inspector General of Police and the Deputy Inspector General will be shifted to Bombay City from Poona, as soon as housing accommodation becomes available. The statutory appointment of the Inspector General as the head of all the dom in day-to-day administrative matters with regard to the city are hampered, nor does the amalgamation of the city and the district forces mean, that there will be wholesale transfers from the city to the districts or vice versa.

These facts were revealed this morning by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home and Revenue Minister, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day.

The Khoti and Talukdari systems of land tenure will come to an end by means of an intended legislation next session. This along with other legislative changes already enacted will note the end of the old agrarian system and the beginning of a new system.

This was also disclosed by Mr. Morarji Desai.

The Bill to abolish the Bhagdari and Narwadari tenures in the province, which was introduced yesterday by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home and Revenue Minister, came up for further discussion in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day.

Dr. M. N. Natu said that the two tenures were in existence from times immemorial. The British Government had protected them with a view to consolidating their own position in India. The time had now come for their abolition in larger public interest.

Dr. Natu expressed his satisfaction that government had made proper provision for compensation for those who were affected by the new legislation.

Mr. Ahmad Patel said that the two tenures were an anachronism, and the sooner they were done away with, the better. The present reform was long overdue.

Replying to the debate Mr. Morarji Desai said that the Bill was the beginning of the end—the end of an old agrarian system and the beginning of a new one. It was the forerunner of what was coming in the next session, namely, the abolition of the Khoti and the Talukdari tenures.

The Minister said that the contention that these two tenures should continue because they had been in existence for a long time, did not stand the test of reason or logic. Britishers had continued them to stabilise their rule in India. A British official had admitted as far back as 1910 that the two tenures were out-dated and out-moded, and should be allowed to die rather than to survive.

The Revenue Minister said that there was no advantage to ordinary peasants by these tenures. Even the Bhagdars and Narwadars themselves had opposed them. Their continuance was in consistent with Government's policy of agrarian reform.

The Bill passed through all the readings.

POLICE FORCES BILL

The Police Forces (control and direction) Bill was passed by the Assembly without any discussion.

Explaining the need for the Bill the Home Minister Mr. Morarji Desai said

that so far there was a system of dyarchy in the police forces of the province the district police coming under the Inspector General and the City Police Force under the Police Commissioner. Government had issued departmental order an year ago appointing the Inspector General as the head of the whole force, including the Police Commissioner of Bombay. The present Bill made the arrangement statutory. The Bill also empowered government to transfer the personnel of the city force to the districts and vice versa.

The Home Minister made it clear that this did not mean that there would be any constant or large scale transfers as the nature of the work in the city and in rural areas was different.

The Government felt that experience in rural areas as well as in the Bombay city area, was bound to enrich the efficiency of persons.

He also felt that co-operation and co-ordination between the city and the district police was bound to increase. This also minimised the chances of an offender committing an offence in the city and escaping into the districts. The Home Minister said that good results had been shown by the departmental arrangements they made an year ago making the Inspector General the head of all the provincial police. So this enactment was bound to increase the efficiency of the police and the C.I.D.

The Home Minister said that Government had decided to shift the office of the Inspector General to the city of Bombay. It was felt that the Inspector General of Police, the supreme head of the province, must be in Bombay and not in Poona. As soon as housing accommodation became available for this purpose, the offices would be shifted.

The Home Minister made it clear that the freedom of the Police Commissioner in day to day affairs of the city would not be affected by this.

The Bombay Khar Lands (amendment) Bill, moved by the Home Minister was passed by the House without any discussion. The amendment provides that the appointment of the chairman and the non-official member on the Board, shall be for one year only, in the first instance.

Dr M.D.D. Gilder then moved the Bombay Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Bill of 1949.

He explained that the object of the Bill was three-fold; to see that the

FAMINE RELIEF IN GUJERAT

Measures To Alleviate Situation Sanctioned

AHMEDABAD, April 2. (API).—A review of the famine situation was made today at a meeting of the Gujarat Famine Relief Committee here.

The Committee sanctioned the distribution of cheap cattle fodder, to supplement the Government fodder supply. It was also decided that the Committee should purchase bullocks and distribute them to farmers for agriculture operations next season. Famine had killed many bullocks. The Committee also sanctioned the distribution of doles in famine areas.

The Committee authorised its President, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, to discuss with the Premier of Saurashtra, measures to alleviate the serious famine situation in Saurashtra.

DIFFICULTY AHEAD

"Conditions of Bengal famine will not be repeated in Gujarat", declared Mr. Inndulal Yagnik, who has been touring the famine areas organising relief work. He said "only the western strip of Gujarat beginning from Banaskantha in north to Surat in south has been affected. Large number of farmers and cattle breeders have left their villages with their cattle for eastern areas of Surat, Panchmahals, Rajpipla and parts of Sabarkantha, which are better off. The situation will, however, become difficult when these people return with their depleted live stock on the eve of the next monsoon.

In fact this homeward march has already begun as lands in North Gujarat must be ploughed more than once in hot weather, if it is to yield good harvest next season."

EGYPTIAN EXPERTS FOR PAKISTAN

KARACHI, April 2 (API).—An Egyptian Mission of Textile experts will arrive here on April 18, according to Mr. Salahuddin, Egyptian businessman now visiting Pakistan.

Mr. Salahuddin said today that another mission of banking and insurance experts would follow the Textile delegation.

Certain Egyptian business circles, he said, were interested in establishing a direct shipping line between Egypt and Pakistan.

"Talk of Islamic unity is useless without ensuring a closer relationship between the different Islamic States in the fields of commerce and trade", he said.

U.P. Zamindari Bill

LUCKNOW, April 2 (API).—The U. P. Premier Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, announced in the Provincial Assembly today that the U.P. Zamindari Abolition Bill would come up for consideration before the House during a short session, beginning on June 27.

The Premier, who was addressing the Assembly on the last day of the Budget session today, said that the Bill embodying nearly 400 clauses would be a comprehensive measure embracing all aspects of zamindari abolition and the future system of land tenure. It would be published on May 20 giving the public an opportunity to examine it for a month before it was considered by the House.

TIME CHANGES

LONDON, April 1 (PTI-Reuters).—Summer time comes into force in Britain at 2 a.m. G.M.T. on Sunday, when clocks will be put forward 1 hour.

practitioners of the Indian systems attained a minimum standard of efficiency; to raise their level and status to those of the practitioners of foreign systems; and to bring about a synthesis of all systems of medicine.

The Bill provides for the reconstitution of the Board of Indian systems of medicine, which will contain either elected members and six government nominees. It provides for the establishment of a Faculty of Indian Systems of Medicine which will be invested with wide powers and will function in an autonomous manner, analogous to a university. It will have powers to institute courses of instruction to prepare textbooks and to grant degrees, diplomas and honoraria.

Mr. M. M. Bhaifi, Dr. B. C. Lohu and Dr. K. B. Antrilipkar spoke on the Bill.

Discussion on the Bill was continuing when the House rose for the day. The Assembly is expected to be prorogued on the 9th instant.

DAIRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Will Celebrate Its Silver Jubilee In June

BANGALORE, April 2. (A.P.I.): The Government of India Dairy Research Institute at Bangalore will celebrate its Silver Jubilee this June.

India's food and agriculture Minister Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram is expected to inaugurate the function which will be attended by dairy workers from various parts of India. An exhibition has also been arranged for the occasion and exhibits of dairy products and research work conducted so far in different parts of India would be on show.

The institute offers a two-year course leading to the Indian Dairy Diploma, a three-month course in practical training to persons already working in farms and allied industries and research facilities for post-graduate students to obtain the B.Sc. or M.Sc. degrees of the Indian University.

Standing on a 200-acre farm the institute has a Dairy Husbandry Section, a Dairy Chemistry Section, a Bacteriology Wing and a Dairy Technology Section.

Employer's Statement Under Shops Act

SUBMISSION BEFORE MAY 1

The Government of Bombay has decided to condone breaches of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, in case the statement required under it is sent to the local authorities before May 1, 1949.

This sub-section requires the employer of every establishment to which the Act applies, to send to the Inspector of the local area concerned a statement in the prescribed form together with the prescribed fees within 30 days from the date of the commencement of the Act. However, while the Act came into force on January 11 last, the form and the fees were not prescribed till February 8. It was thus found impossible to comply strictly with the provisions of this sub-section. The Government, therefore, decided to condone breaches provided the statement is sent before May 1. The prescribed form and fees are contained in the Bombay Shops and Establishments, Rules, 1949, published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of February 8. Employers concerned are warned that action under this sub-section will be taken against them if the statement required was not received by the local authorities before May 1.

CEREMONIAL PARADE AT POONA

At one of the biggest Ceremonial Parades to be held in Poona since the war Lt-General Maharaj Shri Rajendrasinhji, D.S.O., GOC-in-C, Southern Command reviewed 2,200 troops of Poona Sub-Area, drawn up for his inspection on the Race Course this morning.

On arrival at the Parade ground at 8 a.m. Gen. Rajendrasinhji was given a general salute after which he inspected on the Race Course this morning.

After the inspection, General Rajendrasinhji presented medals including the C.B.E. to Col. B. Basu, IAMC (Retd) for distinguished and valuable service rendered in the Army.

Other awards were M.B.E. to Capt. H. C. Tugnait, IAMC for distinguished services rendered during the last war and to Sub (CD) Bhanu Panth RIASC Poona for gallant and distinguished services during 1942-45 operations in Burma. O.B.I. 1st Class to Sub-Maj. Niranjan Singh, IAMC and Sub. Moti Ram, IACC Poona for long and meritorious service rendered in the Army. O.B.I. 2nd Class to Shri Krishna Piari, wife of late Sub-Maj. Paras Ram, IEME. Sub. Wazir Chand, IEME for long, faithful and honourable service rendered in the Army, and M.M. to Jem Gurnam Singh, RIE for gallant services rendered during operations in Burma in 1945.

The GOC-in-C then took the salute as each unit in parade marched past in column of three abreast, the last being the Boys Company of the IACC.

Parliament Debates Hindu Code Bill

NAZIRUDDIN'S PLEA FOR RE-CIRCULATION

Government Had No Intention Of Getting It Passed By Snap Vote Assures Ambedkar

NEW DELHI, April 2 (A.P.I.): Today's debate on the Hindu Code Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, began in Parliament with an assurance by the Law Minister, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, that Government had no intention of getting the bill passed by snap vote.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed ended his six-hour speech with the remark that the bill was "a fifth veda which brushed aside the principles of the great Hindu Law-givers". He wanted the bill to be recirculated for eliciting public opinion.

Pandit Mukud Bihari Lal Bhargava, opposing the Bill, said that public opinion was predominantly against it. He had not concluded when the House adjourned.

The Priorities Committee of the Cabinet will decide whether further consideration of the Bill is possible in the current session.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Law Minister, Dr. Ambedkar, assured Parliament today that "Government have no intention of getting the Hindu Code Bill passed by a snap vote."

He was replying to Mr. Hamavir Tyagi, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, Seth Govind Das and Nawab Ismail Khan who had asked how long the debate would last in the present session.

Dr. Ambedkar added that the question whether any more days could be allotted for discussion of the bill in the present session would be decided by the Priorities Committee of the Cabinet.

Pandit Maitra expressed surprise that even today the Law Minister was not in a position to say whether any more days would be allotted during the current session. He hoped that the speaker would "sternly turn down" any proposal by Government for further consideration of the Bill if it was again brought in at very short notice.

Speaker Mavlankar said: "The Law Minister does not say that he proposes to conclude the debate this evening. The question as to when, if at all, the consideration of the motion is to be discussed further, depends, as he has stated, upon the decisions of the Priorities Committee. I shall try my best to see that all equitable rights and reasonable demands of members are accorded to" (cheers).

NAZIRUDDIN RESUMES SPEECH

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed resuming his speech on the bill as reported by the Select Committee dealt with various provisions of the Hindu Code Bill with particular reference to law of inheritance, the share of the daughter, divorce and monogamy. The Hindu system, he said, had survived the ravages of time and developed its own civilisation for the last four thousand years.

The question was whether it was proper for the house to enter into legislation without discussing the system under which Hindu civilisation had developed. Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed contended that the right of share given to the daughter would lead to estrangement of relationship between brothers and sisters. There would be large-scale increase in litigation. Sons would try to retain their properties by getting wills from dying fathers under duress. The provision of divorce under the present set up of the society, he said, was dangerous and would lead to disruption of families. Women would be the worse victims and many of them would not be able to defend themselves in court.

As regards the provisions for divorce Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed said that the drastic manner in which divorce was sought to be introduced for all classes of people regardless of their stages of civilisation and training was unrealistic.

The House, he said, might be legally entitled to change any social law they liked but he contended that morally they had no such right without the sanction of the people.

Mr. H. V. Kamath: How do you know that the people are not with us? (laughter).

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed: How do you know they are with us?

At 3 p.m., after Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed had spoken for about six hours on the bill, the Speaker Mr. Mavlankar said that he would give

him fifteen minutes more to conclude.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed said that the evidence recorded by the Hindu Law Committee was "preponderantly against the Code" but that Committee proceeded to adhere to its own views in spite of public opinion. Then it was introduced in the Assembly by a Minister (Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal) of the then Government, who knew that he would shortly be going to Pakistan.

PLEA FOR RECIRCULATION

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed asked what harm was there if Government accepted his motion for recirculation of the bill for ascertaining public opinion. "We are a democratic body", he said "we should not be afraid of democracy. There should be no shirking or by-passing or louting of public opinion."

To pass a Bill like the Hindu Code without the sanction of public opinion, said Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed, would be "dictatorship". Local divergence and never thrust their deep meditation by them.

It was not easy for the Hindus to change their way of life so suddenly as the Hindu Code sought to. "Even Stalin", he said, "does not proceed in Russia so quickly so remorseless", and with such utter disregard to public opinion.

"FIFTH VEDA"

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed described the Bill as "Fifth Veda" which sought to abolish all the existing customs, rules and laws of the Hindus. It brushed aside all the principles of the great Hindu law-givers.

BHARGAVA'S OPPOSITION

Pandit Mukhut Bihari Lal Bhargava protested against the way in which the Government were proceeding with a measure of such "vital importance and of life and death to every Hindu". The Bill, he said, aimed at the "utter demolition of the Hindu Society." He said that the overwhelming weight of public opinion was against the measure. There was no need for codification of Hindu Law. Attempts had been made before and failed and it would be futile to do so now. The sanction behind the Law was not of any sovereign power. It had behind it the great learnings of the Rishis and was the result of deep meditation by them.

The Hindu Law Committee, Pandit Bhargava said, did not consult the opinion of the mass of the population. It only visited a dozen towns and cities and examined only 400 witnesses. The majority of even those witnesses were against the provisions of the Code.

"If this legislature is democratic and claims to legislate in consonance with the predominant volume of public opinion in the country", he said, "the only proper course for us is to throw out this piece of legislation."

NOVEL RULES OF SUCCESSION

In regard to the Law of Inheritance, Pandit Bhargava said that the Bill had introduced novel rules of succession quite contrary to the well established customs. The principle of inheritance based on the right to offer "pinda" was ignored. He was sure that the Hindu society would not accept departures from the well established principles. Brother occupied an important place in the Hindu joint family but he was relegated to an inferior position in the matter of succession. The daughter and the sister had a distinct place in the family and on every auspicious occasion they were entitled to gifts.

Pandit Bhargava had not concluded his speech when the House adjourned till Monday.

MIXED GRILL

A BATTLE for beards is on in the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

It is in its last stages, earlier campaigns having been fought in conference halls and court chambers.

"No beard, no wife", said the Mullaji Saheb of the Dawoodi Bohras, and beardless men—old and young alike—were doomed to a state of single blessedness. This is because every Bohra was made to take an oath which told him: "You shall accept the order of the Dae-e-Mutlak (Mullaji) in all things—say yes."

Nobody dared break this oath because the covenant contained a fearful penalty clause. "Such a person's possessions, that is, moveables, cash, housing utensils, jewels, ornaments, carriages, horses, cattle, mulch cows, she buffaloes, slaves, males, females, and all worldly materials become unlawful unto him. All his property is liable to be looted and to be distributed among the poor and the needy. And, if the breaker of the covenant has a wife, that wife becomes forbidden to him."

The Dae had more powers than any king, conqueror or potentate known to earth. He had, however, only one weapon to enforce his fiat—Excommunication.

That should have made any sane man laugh. If the Mullaji Saheb's men came to loot his goods or to pinch his wife, he could exercise his right of self-defence in a forthright, manly fashion and if he was not equal to that he could always call in the police.

But the Bohras wouldn't. They put on jari pethas and religiously grew long beards. If anyone became romantic and did not like the idea of hiding his smooth chin in a grisly beard—a thing which any decent loving young thing might detest, the Dae's whip cracked. That meant the poor young chap would lose his wife forever. Anybody not under the magic spell of the Dae and his mumbojumbo might say, if a woman will treat a thing like that as equal to three Talaks and take permanent divorce, she cannot be worth having. Not the Bohras.

Sometimes Cupid had his little revenge. Some obstinate hussy insisted on her full dues. "Choose me or choose the beard", she said; and the love lorn youngster made his choice and faced the music.

Those dangerous days are no more. We have a people's Government. It has given a pledge—to protect the weakest. It is out to make romance possible for Bohra young men who have not had the guts to face the Dae's wrath.

Mr. A. A. Khan, leader of the Opposition, felt this was the thin end of the pledge. It might lead Government farther afield into interference in matters which the individual could and should fight for himself. His ample beard shook in anger at the ugly prospect for beards opened up by the anti-excommunication Bill.

Bearded men are in a hopeless minority in the house. The legislative juggernaut has got a move on and Bohra beards are in for evil days.

Grumbler

PANT'S ASSURANCE TO DEMONSTRATORS

Written Demands Will Be Sympathetically Considered

LUCKNOW, April 2. (API)—Five hundred peasants in tattered clothes and carrying ears of corn staged a demonstration before the U.P. Legislative Assembly today to protest against the Provincial Government's foodgrain procurement policy announced on March 28.

The demonstrators requested the Premier, Pandit Pant, who came out of the Chamber on seeing the demonstrators, to stop the Government's food procurement drive and reduce irrigation and land revenue rates.

The Premier, it is stated asked the peasants to submit their demands in writing and said he would consider the demands sympathetically.

The peasants belonged to Mohanlal Ganj Tehsil, Lucknow District.

Forward Trading To Be Controlled In Bombay

"HIGHLY SPECULATIVE TENDENCY IS SOCIAL EVIL", SAYS KHER

Bullion Association Chief's Plea For Uniform Taxation Policy

BOMBAY, Saturday. Speaking before an assemblage of bullion magnates and brokers today, Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay declared that Government would allow legitimate forward trading, but would not hesitate to curb speculation of any sort.

The Prime Minister, while inaugurating the Forward Trading Ring in Bullion said that it was the intention of Govt. not only to control forward transactions in Bombay City, but to enforce regulation throughout the Province. To force ahead this policy, he said Government had appointed an expert committee headed by Prof. Muralidhar, Principal of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics to go into this question and make its recommendations to the Government.

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR MASSES

Mr. Kher made a reference to the speech of the President of the Bullion Association asking for reduction in taxation and said that he wanted bullion merchants to amass lot of money so that Government could get more taxes out of them. He said that it was Government's policy to provide complete social security for the masses and see that exploitation, injustice and class struggle were abolished.

"The practice of forward trading is miles apart from its theory", he said, and added that it is carried on today was much to the detriment of the interest of the producer and the consumer, the buyer and the seller.

"In the form of society towards which we are moving this tendency will be treated as anti-social, because, if unchecked it will lead to worst evils such as gambling and betting," he observed.

"Conditions have to be created in which the borderline between legitimate forward trading and unhealthy speculation is kept distinct and is not allowed to be transgressed," he said and appealed to members of the Association to conduct its operations so "as to honour your past" and at the same time help in their own sphere, in the reconstruction of society on healthy lines.

A NEW CHAPTER

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister of Bombay speaking on the occasion said that it was a unique event, not only in the life of bullion, but also opened a new chapter in history of business and commerce in the city.

Welcoming the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, Mr. Mangalal Trikamji, President of the Bombay Bullion Association, urged upon, both Central and Provincial Governments to balance their budgets by reduction in their expenditures and not by increase in the present level of taxation. He added that unless the Central Government lay down a uniform policy of taxation for the provinces the results would be grave.

BACKBONE OF TRADE

"The forward trading is the backbone of a country's trade," the Bullion President asserted and added that markets for forward trading were useful if they were not dominated by speculators. He drew the attention of Government to the harm which might be done by the imposition of sales tax on gold and silver, and stamp duty on forward trading. The export duty levied by the Bombay Government, he added would affect the trade of Bombay adversely, as the goods would be diverted to other parts.

Jaiprakash Progressing

PATNA, April 2. (U. P. I.) Shri Jaiprakash Narain, the Socialist leader who was involved in a serious motor accident yesterday, at a place about 16 miles away from Daultganj was brought this morning to Patna hospital where he is progressing.

MADRAS MINISTRY FORMATION TALKS

Premier-Designate Leaves For Delhi For Consultation

MADRAS, April 2. (A.P.I.)—The personnel of the Ministry has not yet been settled. We are proceeding to Delhi to seek the advice of the Congress High Command in the matter," said the Premier-designate, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja before leaving for Delhi this morning, accompanied by Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works.

The Tamilnad Congress President, Mr. K. Kamaraja Nadar, who sponsored the candidature of Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja in the leadership election, will leave for Delhi tomorrow to join them in their discussion with the Congress High Command.

Mr. Kamaraja Nadar told the "A.P.I." today that he desired to have a composite Cabinet, consisting of the best men of all groups within the Congress Party, and with that end in view he had been doing his best for the last two days.

He had talks with Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, the outgoing Premier, Dr. P. Subbarayan and others. Efforts were being made to contact the members of the various groups in the party, and Mr. Kamaraja Nadar said, he had delayed his departure to Delhi today to continue his talks with the leaders here and reach some understanding if possible.

The Tamilnad President has so far twice met Dr. Subbarayan and had talks lasting over three hours. Later Dr. Subbarayan met Mr. T. Prakasam, former Madras Premier. The result of the talks is not so far known. Mr. Kamaraja Nadar hoped to reach an agreed formula regarding the composition of the new Ministry before leaving for Delhi tomorrow morning.

RAILWAY PARCEL MYSTERY

BANGALORE, April 2. (A.P.I.)—A railway parcel, consigned by the President of the Indian National Congress, has taken one year and ten months to travel from Allahabad to Bangalore.

The parcel contained receipt books and was addressed to the Secretary of the Mysore States Congress. It was booked at Allahabad Railway Station on May 2, 1947 and was delivered to the addressee on March 31, 1949. That is day before yesterday.

Rs. 1 Lakh Loss In Fire Damage

AMMEDABAD, April 2. (A.P.I.)—Damage to the extent of over Rs. one lakh was caused by fire which broke out in timber depots outside Sarangpur Gate today. The fire raged furiously about three hours, spreading to the adjoining buildings.

Eight fire engines fought the flames, while ten men of the fire brigade were injured and were taken to hospital.

Three timber depots, four hotels and two shops were completely gutted.

Republicans Agree To Meet Dutch Representatives

DEMAND INITIAL DISCUSSIONS FOR RESTORATION OF JOGJAKARTA

BATAVIA, April 2. (PTI-Reuters). The Indonesian Republicans today accepted the United Nations Commission invitation to hold preliminary discussions with Dutch representatives in Batavia.

Acceptance is subject to the condition that initially the discussions will concern only practical details of the restoration of the Republican Government at Jogjakarta, Republican capital.

PEOPLE'S WISH
Dr. Mohammad Roem, Chairman of the Republican Delegation, in his reply to the Commission Chairman, said: "It is my hope that the Netherlands will agree in principle to this restoration at the outset, so that the Republican government, on the basis of the known wishes of its people, can take essential decisions on the Security Council's resolution of January 28 and its directive of March 25."

The January 28 resolution, as amended, called for the immediate cessation of hostilities and immediate release of Indonesian leaders and freedom to exercise their functions in the Jogjakarta area, recommended elections to be held by October one and a transfer of sovereignty to the United States of Indonesia not later than July 1, 1950.

On March 26 the United Nations Commission for Indonesia invited the republican and Netherlands delegations to take part in discussions under the commission's auspices. This was the first move to implement a Security Council resolution moved by Canada calling for further preliminary talks between republican and Netherlands representatives.

Dr. Roem said today: "My acceptance of the Commission's invitation to discussions with the Netherlands before the latter has agreed to the re-establishment of Republican Government at Jogjakarta is likely to create grave misunderstandings among Republican leaders in other parts of the country and abroad and among the Indonesian people generally."

"Such misunderstandings could not fail to make an eventual settlement more difficult."

"I would therefore stress that my participation must necessarily be limited, at least in the early stages of the discussions."

Dr. Roem added: "On December 19, 1948, authority was properly transferred to an emergency government in Sumatra, to act on behalf of the Republican government until such time as the government is free to reassemble."

"As your Commission made clear in its report to the Security Council of March 1, and as was emphasised by a number of speakers in the recent Security Council's debates, restoration of a Republican government at Jogjakarta free to take a decision uncoerced is a pre-requisite to any fruitful negotiations."

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PRESENTATION OF POLO CHALLENGE CUP



The Maharaja of Jaipur receives the Kotah Polo Challenge Cup from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Jaipur during Deputy Prime Minister's recent visit to the place.

HARIJANS PART OF HINDU SOCIETY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Harijans were a part and parcel of Hindu Society and there was essentially no difference in the status of Harijans and other communities, said Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, addressing about 2,000 Harijans who had gathered at Laxminarayana Temple at Madhava Bag tonight.

Mr. Kher said that Harijans as a community had all along suffered untold hardships at the hands of the degraded Hindu Sanatanists who had a fanatic belief that Harijans were outcasts of Hindu religion condemned to eternal slavery. Many great saints in the past had proclaimed the unity of Hindu religion and that Harijans were a part and parcel of Hindu society. At last, Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of truth and non-violence, declared that Hindu religion would perish if Harijans were treated as outcasts and declared that it was his life's mission devoted for the cause of Harijan upliftment. It was thus that there was awakening among Hindus, although the economic, social and educational conditions of Harijans had to be raised to the level of other advanced communities to which task Government was pledged, Mr. Kher added.

SIX BURMESE MINISTERS RESIGN

Thakin Nu Cabinet's Strength Reduced

RANGOON, April 2. (PTI-Reuters).—Premier Thakin Nu tonight accepted the resignation of six members of his cabinet. It was officially announced. The Ministers were U. Kyaw Nyein, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, Thakin Tin, Agriculture and Forests, U. Kyaw M'nt, Industries and Mines, U. Win, Education, By Hla Aye, Health and Public Works and Bo Sein Hman, Minister without Portfolio.

PARTY DISSENSIONS
The first four of these Ministers are Socialists. The other two belong to the "Yellow Band" Peoples Volunteer Organisation, affiliated to the Socialist Party.

Originally the Peoples Volunteer Organisation was the sole military organisation of the Anti Fascist Peoples Freedom League, of which Thakin Nu is President. It split into two groups last summer. The majority, now known as the "white band" joined the Communist revolt against Thakin Nu's Government. The minority, which became known as the "yellow band" remained loyal to the A.F.P.L. and the Government.

Today's resignations reduced Thakin Nu's cabinet to 11.

WHITE BAND SENTINELS ON DUTY
Rebel forces of the "WHITE BAND" Peoples Volunteer Organisation now control the entire area of the northern banks of the Irrawaddy facing Rangoon, the Government reported today.

"WHITE BAND" sentinels had been posted in the village of Dala, across the river from Rangoon, following the withdrawal of Government police yesterday, the report stated.

About 200 rebels with automatic weapons took part in an attack on Dala police station which they occupied on Thursday night. A police outpost at Kanaung, west of Dala, had also withdrawn to Rangoon.

NEHRU INAUGURATES BIHAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Villages Graciously Schemes "Must" Premier Sinha

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, arrived here this morning by a York plane from Delhi to inaugurate the sixth session of the Bihar Political Conference which is opening this evening at Ramdayalunagar.

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PATTABHI ON OBJECTS OF PROVINCES CONFERENCES
RAMDAYALUNAGAR (Muzaffarpur) April 2. (UPI)—Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Indian National Congress, in a message to the Bihar Provincial Political Conference said, "The days are gone for messages pledged to the building up of a society in which one would not exploit the other and everyone would have the fullest opportunity to develop his personality and to rise to the height of his being."

The greatest need of the hour, Dr. Pattabhi said, was to create a moral atmosphere for the purpose. It is not intellectual awakening that is the need of the hour. It is a moral rearmament to create the necessary moral atmosphere for the purpose. It is not intellectual awakening that is the need of the hour. It is a moral rearmament to create the necessary moral atmosphere for the purpose. It is not intellectual awakening that is the need of the hour. It is a moral rearmament to create the necessary moral atmosphere for the purpose.

VIVAYA LAKSHMI PANDEIT ARRIVES IN LONDON
LONDON, April 2. (PTI-Reuters).—Mrs. Vivaya Lakshmi Pandit arrived in London by air today on her way back to India, where she is attending her daughters wedding.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY APPROVED
WASHINGTON, April 2. (PTI-Reuters).—The North Atlantic Foreign Ministers today formally approved the text of the North Atlantic Treaty without change.

FIRE IN BARODA FORESTS UNDER CONTROL
BARODA, April 2. (A.P.I.)—The fire in Songad and Vyara forests of Baroda State is now under complete control, said a forest contractor from Billimora, who arrived here today from the scene of the fire.

INTER-DOMINION TALKS IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, April 2. The Inter-Dominion Conference of representatives from India and Pakistan met in New Delhi today.

After a preliminary examination of the agenda, it was agreed to drop further consideration of three items, namely the question of payment by Pakistan for the agreed quantity of barley supplied by the Government of the United Provinces to the Government of West Punjab; Pakistan Government's requirement of surplus stores; and shipment of four German reparations plants lying in Bombay.

Twelve items were referred to official committees—such as survey of India's stores, question of wireless frequencies assignment and co-ordination, regulations governing inter-dominion railway traffic, and Pakistan's share of certain civil aviation assets.

The remaining items were considered at Ministerial level—items such as adjustment of pensions, Hyderabad securities, and claims of Pakistan Provincial Governments against the undivided Government of India.

Reports of the official Committees will be considered at tomorrow's meeting of the Conference at 11 a.m. After taking decisions on these reports the Conference will continue discussion on the items which were discussed in a preliminary manner today.

SYRIAN PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED

DAMASCUS, April 2. (PTI-Reuters).—Colonel Husni Zaim, Syrian Army Chief who seized power in last Wednesday's COUP D'ETAT, today took command of the country's administration.

He dissolved Parliament last night by decree after the deputies failed to form a Constitutional Parliamentary Government.

He has appointed a Constitutional Committee charged with promulgating a new Constitution and a new electoral law as soon as possible.

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FULL AND EQUAL MEMBERS
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United State Of Cochin And Travancore

STATES MINISTRY TO START NEGOTIATIONS WITH RULERS

Committee To Be Appointed To Work Out Various Problems

NEW DELHI, April 2. (A.P.I.). Following the recommendation by the Travancore and Cochin Governments in favour of an integration of their States, the States Ministry today expressed its view that a United States of the two States should be formed as soon as possible.

The States Ministry will enter into negotiations with the Rulers on this basis, it is officially announced tonight.

It is also proposed to appoint a committee to work out the problems of integration and the committee will consist of one representative and a chairman to be appointed by the States Ministry each from Travancore and Cochin. The personnel of the committee will be announced shortly.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP DISCUSSED

The delegation from Travancore and Cochin led by their respective Prime Ministers met V. P. Menon, Adviser to the States Ministry today at the Secretariat. The meeting lasted for two hours. Mr. H. V. R. Iengar, Secretary to the Home Ministry was also present. It is understood that apart from the internal situation of the two States, the question of the administrative set up consequent on integration, with particular reference to law and order, was discussed.

A States Ministry communique issued tonight says:

"When the report on the working of the Ministry of States was published last March 588 of the Indian States had been affected either by merger or by integration among themselves. The South Indian States of Travancore and Cochin were unaffected by either of these policies and remained as single units. The policy to be adopted towards them has been receiving attention. In this connection the Adviser, Ministry of States, paid a visit to these States early in March.

The Adviser met the Ministers and members of the public in both the States and had consultations with them. He had discussions with the Rulers also. After a first-hand study of the situation in those States, he submitted a report which was under consideration.

A UNITED STATE

Yesterday Sardar Patel received a deputation of the Premiers and Ministers of Travancore and Cochin and the representatives of Congress Organisations from both these areas. They unanimously recommended that these two States should be integrated to form a United State. In these States, there are in existence legislatures recently elected on adult franchise and to which the Ministries there are responsible. This unanimous recommendation must, therefore, be taken to have the solid support of public opinion in the two States.

Taking into account all the circumstances, the States Ministry is of the view that a United State of the States of Travancore and Cochin should be formed as soon as possible and will enter into negotiations with the Rulers on this basis.

FREIGHT WAR CREATES SERIOUS SITUATION

Navigation Company Chiefs For Delhi

CALCUTTA, April 2. (A.P.I.). Representatives of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and the India Steamship Company are expected to meet the Commerce Minister of India, Mr. K. C. Neogy, next week to discuss remedies for the "serious situation created by the freight war started by the Dutch."

Mr. P. Singh Roy, representing the India Steamship Company, will leave Calcutta for Delhi on April 1 and Mr. Master of the Scindia Company is expected to be in Delhi also about that time.

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN FREIGHT WAR

Sympathies Of Indian Shipping Lines On Dutch Side, Says Scindia Steam Manager

BOMBAY, April 2. Mr. M. A. Master, General Manager of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, said here today that the sympathies of the Indian shipping lines were on the side of the Dutch line in its controversy with the Karmahom Conference, and he expected to see the Managing Director of the Dutch Line, Mr. F. Jeon, on his arrival in India next week.

This is regarded as a new development in the three weeks old freight war between the Dutch line and the Karmahom Conference of which the Scindia Company is a member. Mr. Master said that while the Scindia Company would continue to face the rate war in cooperation with its colleagues in the committee "it is essential for all the lines to pool their wisdom and find a solution of the complicated question, so as to establish abiding peace in the trade."

READJUSTMENT OF SHARES
Suggesting a solution, he said the respective shares in the India-U.K. and the India-Continental trade of the Scandinavian, Dutch and British lines would have to be readjusted, and the request of the Indian group for a fair share of the trade on these routes would have to be accepted.

"The most vital fact to be remembered," Mr. Master said, "is that it is the trade emanating from and terminating in India that is being parcelled out, not only among the old lines but also among the new comers at the cost of Indian shipping, which is now endeavouring to acquire for the first time a reasonable share of its country's own trade."

"FULL AND EQUAL MEMBERS"
In any solution which the Government of India would adopt to protect Indian shipping, I have no doubt Indian companies will not only be given

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, April 2.
The Governor of Bombay received Revd. and Mrs. H. J. Brooks. General Sir Roy and Lady Bucher have left.
The Governor paid a visit to the Plastics Exhibition.
Mr. J. S. Lal came to lunch.

MR. H. R. GOLLAN

NEW DELHI, April 2. (API)—Mr. H. R. Gollan, the Australian High Commissioner in India, accompanied by Mrs. Gollan, will leave here on April 7 on a visit to Jaipur. They expect to return on April 11.

MR. M. P. PATIL

BOMBAY, April 2. (API)—Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forest and Agriculture, left Bombay for Poona today. He is returning to Bombay tomorrow.

MR. G. D. TAPASE

Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Industries, Fisheries and Backward Classes, will leave Bombay for Phaltan in Satara District, on April 3 and return on Tuesday, April 5.

WALKER LEAVES FOR LONDON

NEW DELHI, April 2. (API)—Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, United Kingdom Government envoy, left for London this afternoon by B.O.A.C. York after a six-day stay in Delhi. He had three meetings with the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, in connection with the forthcoming Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London. He also met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, and Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, Secretary-General of the External Affairs Ministry.

RAJAJI REPRIMANDS "GOVERNING CLASSES AND OFFICIALS"

es Growing Tendency To Indulge In Spirituous Liquors

NEW DELHI, April 2. (API)—The Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has stated that there is a tendency among the governing classes and officials to "indulge in spirituous drinks and to introduce them in spheres where they had no legitimate place before."

In a message to the International Order of Good Templars, on the occasion of the 10th annual session of the Grand Lodge of Mysore and Hyderabad, to be held on April 3 at Secunderabad, the Governor-General says: "It is unfortunate that while the West has got tired of friend alcohol and her most eminent statesmen are trying their best to refuse its influence among their people without expressly associating themselves with any movement as such against alcohol, in the East and particularly in India, although all our creeds and cultural propositions are framed in an unqualified manner against alcohol, there is a tendency among the governing classes and officials to indulge in spirituous drinks and to introduce them in spheres where they had no legitimate place before. I am very grieved at this growing tendency."

The Governor-General says, he put these observations in rather "vague language." "I could have been very much clearer. But I do not wish to hurt."

The Governor-General says: "Alcohol is not a right or an item of civil liberty vested in prosperous gentlemen inclined to it but a poison and a public temptation to the working class who can ill-afford to be tempted and before whom it would be a crime for the more prosperous individuals to put temptations for the sake of their own imagined private liberties. I wish we could develop a more vigorous attitude against an admitted source of evil."

"Revenues can be derived easily enough from every evil, especially where the article that is taxed kills the judgment and weakens the will of the consumer. But if we wish to be just, articles of consumption chosen for indirect taxation should not be such as will make it impinge dispropor-

tionately on the poorer classes. Those who have studied the subject with care and without bias know that the alcohol revenue is mostly derived from drink sold to the poor working classes and not, as careless people believe, from the whisky and wines drunk by the richer classes."

NEW SOUTH WALES UPPER HOUSE

Labour Party Secures Control

SYDNEY, April 2. (PTI-Reuters)—The Labour Party has secured control of New South Wales upper House—the Legislative Council—for the first time since 1934 as a result of yesterday's election in which Labour won eight of the 15 seats contested. In the new House Labour has 31 members and has been promised support by an Independent. Between them, the Liberal and Country parties have 28 members.

In the old Council, the non-Labour Group had a majority of two which enabled it to block measures passed by Labour in the Lower House.

The Legislative Council in New South Wales is elected on the combined vote of the members of the two Houses.

Protest Against New Taxes In Saurashtra

RAJKOT, April 2. (API)—The Bullion and Seed Merchants' Association have protested to the Rajpramukh, the Jam Sahab of Nawanganar, against the imposition of new taxes by the Government of Saurashtra to meet the Budget deficit.

Saurashtra, the Association stated was very backward industrially and commercially and the imposition of new taxes "would only retard the economic growth of the State."

ABSOLUTE EQUALITY BEFORE LAW TO ALL

Premier Inaugurates Provincial Legal Aid Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.
"It would appear that there exists a moral obligation on the legal profession in return for the monopoly in the practice of law which it enjoys to render gratuitous legal assistance to all those members of the community who cannot afford to pay for such assistance", observed Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, inaugurating the Provincial Legal Aid Conference this evening at the Malabar Memorial Hall, Gamdevi, Bombay.

The Premier said: "Equal protection to all is the cornerstone of our system of living; and equality under the law, i.e., one and the same law for the rich and the poor alike; these are recognised to be the fundamental principles underlying the policy of the administration of justice. Every constitution embodies this principle. In the Magna Charta of England it is laid down that justice shall not be denied to any man. To no one will we sell, to no one will we refuse or delay, right or justice."

In the Objectives Resolution which was passed by the Constituent Assembly of India and which is embodied in the draft constitution of our Constitution as a preamble, it is declared that the people of India have solemnly resolved to secure to all its citizens justice—social, economic and political.

NO DENIAL OF JUSTICE

"But the principle of equality before law is not a mere theory and the mere formulation of a theory will not lead to accomplishment of the fact. It is, however, no disparagement of law to state that it is not the same as justice. Law is merely one of the modes of attaining human justice. It is either substantive, procedural or administrative. Its ideal is to render equal justice between man and man in matters that are justiciable. The aim of every Government is and must be that

there must not be a denial of justice. "Denial of justice is not merely negative in its effect. It actively encourages fraud and dishonesty. The evil is not one of class in the sense that it gives the poor over to the mercies of only the rich."

BOMBAY LEGAL AID SOCIETY

"The only non official agency which is working in the whole of India in the matter of legal aid is the Bombay Legal Aid Society."

LEGAL AID COMMITTEE

"I do not wish to recount the whole work of the Society. We owe its foundation to my worthy friend Mr. N. H. Pandia but for whose keen interest and persistent efforts in its behalf, the Society would have perished long ago. The Society has rendered very substantial help to poor persons and has kept its flag flying in spite of difficulties. A very important piece of work done by the Society in my view was to draw in 1946 the attention of the Government of India to the report of the Rushcliffe Committee in England appointed for the purpose of inquiry as to what facilities existed in England and Wales for giving legal advice and assistance to poor persons and for making such recommendations as may be necessary in the matter. As a result of the letter of the Bombay Legal Aid Society, the Government of India addressed a letter to all Provincial Governments for the purpose of furnishing to the Government of India their views on various matters connected with the question."

But it may not be out of place to say here that the Government of Bombay has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhagwati to consider the desirability of giving legal aid at Government cost to poor persons, to persons of limited means and to persons belonging to the Backward Classes in Civil and Criminal proceedings and to make recommendations to Government regarding the steps to be taken for implementing its suggestions. The Committee, I hope, will commence its work soon.

FREEDOM & EQUALITY OF JUSTICE FOR POOR

"We must never forget that Freedom and Equality of justice for the poor depend on (1) an impartial substantive law and (2) an even-handed administration of that law. It is the aim and ambition of the Government of Bombay to achieve both these objects and a conference such as yours can render very valuable aid in that direction."

"I have great pleasure in inaugurating it and wishing it every success."

HELP CHURCH OF SOUTH INDIA

Primate's Call To Church Of England

LONDON, April 2. (PTI-Reuters)—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, and the Archbishop of York, Dr. Cyril Garbett, declared today that unless the Church of England was prepared to help the Church of South India financially and maintain its former supply of missionaries, "its influence in the growth of the new Church will be greatly weakened."

In a joint statement they said the Church Missionary Society and the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society are unable under their rules to give all the support that they formerly gave. They added that the society for the propagation of the Gospel under its rules was unable to contribute money from its general fund to former Anglican work and missionaries in the Church of South India for which it was responsible and "at its grants for this purpose ceased at the end of 1948."

"Thereby the Archbishops said, 'The Church of South India lost something like £ 15,000 per annum for the payment of former S. P. G. Missionaries and workers who have joined the Church of South India and for the upkeep of certain schools and hospitals."

"Many of these missionaries are in great uncertainty about their future and already some valuable educational work has had to be curtailed."

PLEA FOR PLANNED CHILD EDUCATION

Trivedi's Address At Madras Conference

MADRAS, April 2. (A.P.I.)—Mr. Harbhai Trivedi of Bhavnagar, noted authority on child education today called for well-planned and scientific methods in child education.

Mr. Trivedi, who was addressing the second session of the Indian Council of Child Education Conference here, said "humanity can only progress if its creator—the child, is properly cared for and scientifically looked after."

The proper rearing and education of the child, Mr. Trivedi said, depended upon the proper understanding of the child. He deprecated "the method of suppressing the child at every stage" and said he should be allowed "to go on his own way evolving into superior and well-balanced citizen of the world."

Inaugurating the conference, the Maharani of Bhavnagar stressed the necessity for a new approach to problems of child education in India "to turn out better citizens, better thinkers and better administrators."

U. S. Radio Operators' Strike Settled

NEW YORK, April 2. (PTI-Reuters)—The strike of radio operators of the Pan-American World Airways, which yesterday tied up most of the overseas flights of the line, was settled early this morning.

A spokesman for the Union told reporters that an agreement had been reached to increase wages of radio operators by 30 dollars a month and for severance a pay of 3,000 dollars to all employees laid off because of "obsolete" jobs.

It is understood that the "obsolete" jobs refer to the plan of the company not to employ radio operators the strato-cruisers which will soon be placed in service. The pilots of aeroplanes will use radio p

New Delhi Grant Andhra University

WALTAIR, April 2. (API)—The Government of India have granted a non-recurring grant of Rs. 88,000 for the expansion and development of the Technology Department, Andhra University, according to a press "communiqué" issued by Registrar of the University. The department will also receive a recurring grant of Rs. 88,000.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University has expressed his grateful thanks to the Government of India for "their generous financial assistance."

All-India Technical Education Council

NEW DELHI, April 2. (API)—The Fourth annual meeting of the All-India Council for Technical Education will be held at Calcutta on April 28 and 29, under the chairmanship of Mr. N. R. Sarker, Finance Minister of West Bengal.

The Council will consider the question of provision of courses in industrial engineering in technical institutions.

Arrested Railway Workers Released

RAJKOT, April 2. (API)—Six Railway Labour Union workers, who had been arrested in connection with the threatened railway strike of March 1 have now been released by the Government of Saurashtra.

Following a Habeas Corpus application filed by the arrested persons, the High Court of Saurashtra had earlier issued a rule against the Saurashtra Government asking the Government to show cause for their detention.

The case was to have come up for hearing on April 1.

Working Class Cost Of Living Index Committee

The Government of Bombay has appointed the Director of Labour Information as an additional member and Secretary of the Working Class Cost of Living Index Committee.

Arabs Won't Attend R. T. C. With Israel

U. N. Commission Officially Informed

BEIRUT, April 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Arab countries have officially informed the United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission that they will not attend a Round Table Conference with Israel, usually reliable Arab sources said here tonight.

The Commission this afternoon considered Arab replies which, it was understood, confirmed their earlier rejection of the suggestion of such a conference made last week.

United Nations sources said that the Commission members were "deeply disappointed" at the Arab attitude but realised that the time was not yet ripe for such a meeting.

The same United Nations sources said they believed Israel would have attended such a Round Table Conference although preferring individual discussions with the Arab countries.

The Commission let in abeyance the question of dealing with three quarters of a million Arab refugees in Palestine — the original object of the meeting.

A United Nations official said tonight that most Arab countries felt the problem should be settled outside the framework of the peace talks — contrary to Israel's opinion.

He said Iraq expressed the representatives Arab view in suggesting that to discuss the refugee problem in the peace talks would make it "a political issue rather than a practical matter".

TRUCE TALKS

LONDON, March 2 (A.T.I.-Reuter): Final Israeli-Transjordan armistice negotiations were due to begin in Rhodes today with the return from Amman of Col. Ahmed el Jundi, Transjordan delegation leader.

Truce talks between Israeli and Syria, originally planned for today, will probably begin next Wednesday, according to a Damascus announcement.

From Beirut it was reported that President Shukri el Kouatli has been removed from hospital to a detention camp.

Colonel Abdullah Attal, a special envoy of King Abdullah of Transjordan, had a long conference with Colonel Zaim in Damascus last night.

Syria's absence from a conference of Arab states representatives in Beirut was believed by usually well informed political sources here to reflect her neighbours anxiety over events in Damascus.

The Lebanon, feeling herself more closely affected by these developments than other countries, was believed to be most concerned. She has tightened internal and frontier security measures.

Some political sources in Beirut suggested that other Arab states were suspicious of both Iraq and Transjordan, recalling earlier schemes — Iraq's "fertile crescent" and King Abdullah's "greater Syria" — for expanding these countries by embracing Syria.

FURTHER DETERIORATION OF PAK-AFGHAN RELATIONS

Sardar Shah Wali Khan Returns Back To Kabul

KARACHI, APRIL 1 (A.P.I.): STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN SHOWED SIGNS OF FURTHER DETERIORATION TONIGHT AS THE AFGHAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRS, ABDUL HAMID WAKHMOOR, HELD A FAREWELL PARTY HERE BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE FOR KABUL ON SUNDAY. HE WILL LEAVE NO SENIOR AFGHAN DIPLOMAT IN PAKISTAN. BOTH THE AFGHAN AMBASSADOR, SARDAR SHAH WALI KHAN, AND HIS COUNSELLOR HAVE ALREADY RETURNED TO KABUL.

AFGHAN CHARGES

In the past month, while Wakhmoor has been Charge D'Affairs, the Afghan Embassy has been distributing among foreign missions here texts of anti-Pakistan broadcasts from Kabul radio. These accused Pakistan forces of atrocities against North West Frontier tribesmen and alleged that Pakistan airforce planes had bombed defenceless women and children.

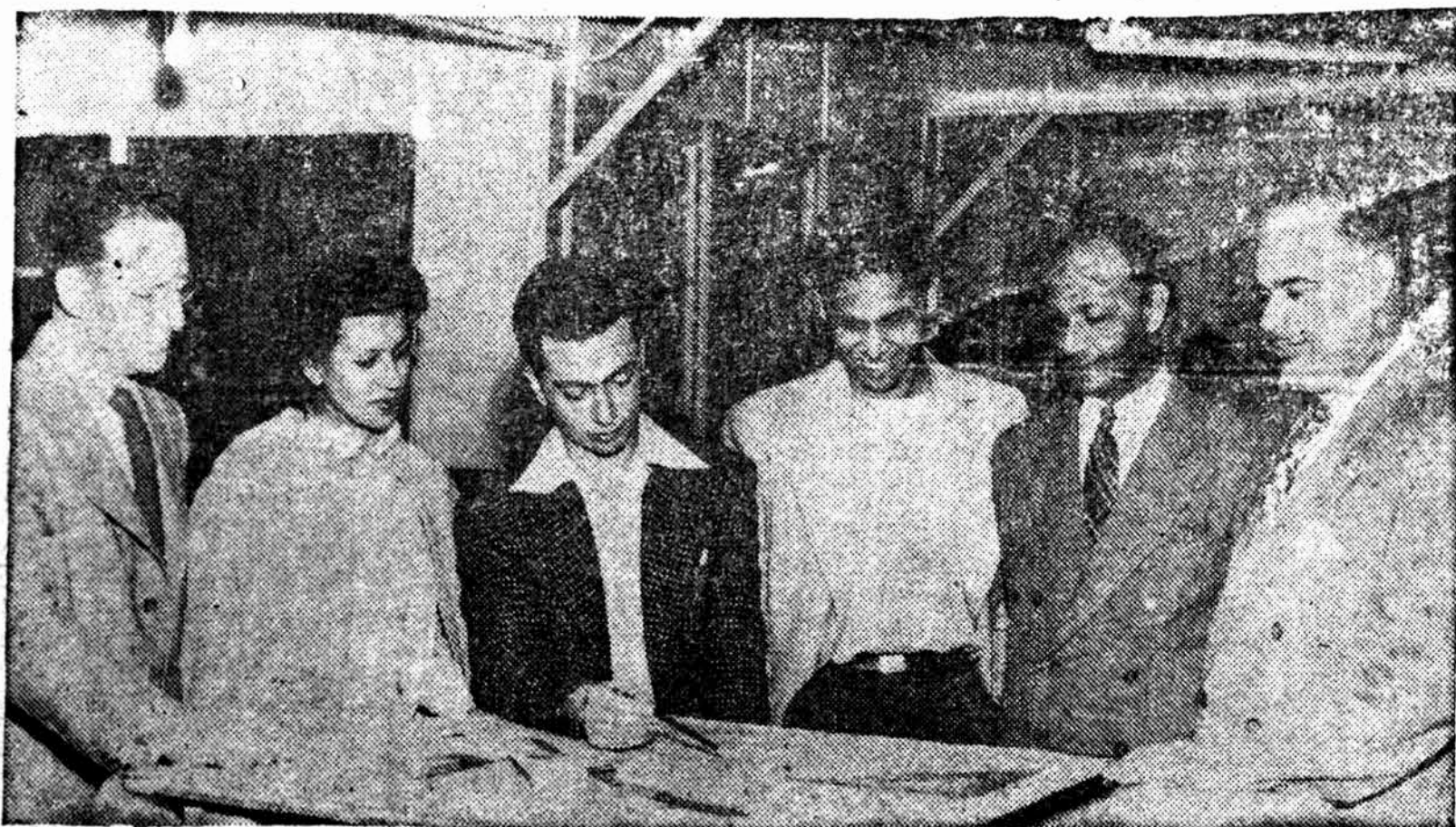
In Peshwar, today the entire congregation of a mosque — several thousand strong — left their prayers to demonstrate outside an Afghan trade agents office.

They shouted slogans protesting against Afghanistan's "anti-Pakistan policy" and demanded the restoration to the Afghan throne of Ghazi Amanullah Khan, former King who went into voluntary exile in 1929.

Yesterday, seven tribal chieftains issued a statement in Peshwar demanding a change in Afghanistan's attitude to Pakistan. They declared their support to Amanullah Khan as the rightful claimant to the Afghan throne, now held by Zahir Khan.

They claimed Afghanistan was smothering under the present autocratic regime.

Indian Visitors To Cal-Aero Technical Institute



GLENDAL, CALIF. (By Air Mail): Recent visitors at Cal-Aero Technical Institute in Glendale, were G. S. Subramaniam, Deputy Director of Training and Licensing for the Government of India, from New Delhi and Kamala Shrinagesh, of Kolhapur. (Bombay Presidency), who is currently a commercial air student at the University of Southern California. The visitors were shown about the school by Cal-

Aero Director of Training Hugh G. Nicholson and Chief Engineer John Dickinson.

Pictured above in one of the engineering school drafting rooms with two of the Indian students enrolled at Cal-Aero are, left to right: Director Nicholson; Miss Shrinagesh; Students Maurice R. Meyers of Calcutta, and Mahades S. Bhagwat, of Poona; Mr. Subramaniam; and Chief Engineer

Dickinson. Maurice R. Meyers is the nephew of Mrs. F. Raptakos, Heliopolis, Colaba in Bombay while Mahades S. Bhagwat is the son of S. R. Bhagwat 282 Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2, India. Enrolled in the two-year aeronautical engineering course at Cal-Aero Technical Institute both of the young men from India are scheduled to complete their training at the California technical school in November, 1949.

PLOT IN N. BURMA TO FOIL GOVT.'S ATTEMPT TO RECAPTURE MANDALAY

Thakin Nu's Broadcast Over Rangoon Radio

RANGOON, APRIL 1 (P.T.I.-REUTER): BURMA PRIME MINISTER, THAKIN NU SAID IN A BROADCAST OVER RANGOON RADIO TONIGHT THE GOVERNMENT HAD UNCOVERED "WELL LAID PLANS BY A CERTAIN POLITICAL GROUP" IN NORTH BURMA TO STAB IT IN THE BACK WHILE AN OFFENSIVE FOR THE RECAPTURE OF MANDALAY WAS UNDER SWAY.

They, he declared, delayed the Government's offensive to retake "Temple" city from the rebels who occupied it on March 13.

In a broadcast over Rangoon radio tonight the Premier claimed that the situation in North Burma was "well under control".

He added that plans had been completed for a Government offensive to recapture Mandalay.

Thakin Nu said he political group had planned to control the North Burma areas of Sagaing, Monywa, Shwebo and Katha. He said Government officials fled from Katha in advance of reports that the insurgents were likely to attack the town. He added that these officials had been arrested on suspicion. Thakin Nu said "unfortunately many of the officials were weak kneed, chicken-hearted people who were ready to give up their responsibilities easily".

R. A. F. PLANE MAKES FORCED LANDING

BORDEAUX, April 2, (PTI-Reuter): An R.A.F. Lancaster on a Britain-India flight made a bumpy forced landing here last night following failure of one engine.

The crew of eight, all uninjured, went to a local hotel to await flying out of R.A.F. engineers to repair the plane.

18th Plot Against Guatemala's Govt.

GAUTEMALA, CITY, April 2 (PTI-Reuter): Several army officials have been arrested here after discovery of the 18th plot against Guatemala's 4-year-old Government. Officials confirmed.

WINDSOR TO VISIT LONDON

LONDON, April 1 (PTI-Reuter): The Duke of Windsor is to come to London from France next week for a short visit. It was learnt here today. He will arrive on Monday, and will stay with his mother, Queen Mary, at Marlborough House. He is expected to remain in England for about a week.

The Duke and Duchess took a house in Paris earlier this year. The Duke's last visit to London was in October, 1948.

Churchill Leaving U. S.

NEW YORK, April 2 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill was leaving for Britain in the "Queen Mary" today after his 10-day visit to the United States.

He was giving a press conference aboard the ship before sailing.

On his last public appearance during the visit he was honoured by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last night as "warrior statesman student and maker of history". He was given Honorary Membership of the Institute as he sat on the same platform from which 24 hours before, he delivered his speech denouncing the Russian leaders as aiming to rule the world.

All Quiet In Moncay

Chinese Reds Forced To Retreat Into China

SAIGON, April (P.T.I.-Reuter): Calm has been restored in Moncay, north Tongking town invaded this week by Chinese Communist forces, a French Army "Communique" published in Saigon said tonight.

"The aggressors numbering 800 have been forced to retreat hurriedly into China, by land and by sea, leaving 60 dead, 15 rifles and a bazooka," the "Communique" said.

"In the sector of Hoang Su Phi, north-east of Loakay, the Viet Minh (autonomy movement) bands, who have received new reinforcements, have resumed their attacks. Our troops have held them back on the key points of our defence line," the "Communique" added.

REPORT DENIED

The radio station of the Viet Minh (Indo-Chinese Autonomy) Movement today denied that Chinese Communists were fighting with them.

The Radio also named Ex-Emperor Bao Dai of Annam as a war criminal who had "sold Viet-Nam to France". It said a "peoples court" had drawn up a war criminals list of about 60 Viet-Nam politicians opposed to Ho Chi Minh, political leader of Viet Minh.

NAGPUR CINEMA EXHIBITORS STRIKE

NAGPUR, April 1 (A.P.I.): All cinema houses in Nagpur were closed today, the first day of a week's strike by exhibitors as a protest against the increase in the Entertainment Tax levied by the C. P. Government.

A conference of film exhibitors and distributors held here on Tuesday last, recommended a similar hartal from April 1 to 7 to cinema houses at other places in the province.

The Government have allowed some concession to cinema-goers by complete exemption from tax tickets upto the value of two annas, and by charging a tax of one anna on three-anna and four-anna tickets.

Serious Clashes Between Students And Army

NANKING, April 1 (PTI-Reuter): A curfew was imposed here tonight at ten o'clock and military police were told to shoot trouble-makers after two serious clashes between demonstrating students and army officers.

The military authorities said 11 students had been seriously injured and 90 slightly in fighting when army officers attacked students who had shouted "down with Li Tsung-jen, Chiang Kai-shek, and the four big families". Fighting broke out near the Rehabilitation Centre, spreading to the area of the Presidential residence.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT
Want to appoint influential Provincial Distributors for 'Strand' Cycles manufactured in United Kingdom. Applications giving the minimum guaranteed turnover should be addressed to Messrs. International Overseas Corporation Ltd., 9 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS
Matriculation B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., Ph.D., L.T., LL.B., etc., to deserv-ing without examination. Crawford University, Lucknow. (2844)

MEDICAL
Use as a tonic "Navratna Kalpa" invented by Kaviraj Pt. Durga Datt Sharma Vaidya Vachaspati (Gold Medalist) Jullundur City. It is a sovereign remedy for heart diseases, nervous debility, blood poisoning, insanity, diabetes, hysteria and piles. Literature sent free issued by Navratna Kalpa Pharmacy, Mitha Bazar, Jullundur City, East Punjab. 3139

Women solve your delayed problem with Dr. Khan's Threemot pills. Price Rs. 5/8. B. C. Service 42 C. Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Phone: 21343. 425

Write your disease, use our medicine tired after injection Jayant Pharmacy, Wadhwan City. 351

AGENTS WANTED
Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of Messrs. Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd., 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, a progressive national concern earning profits. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. 8472

IMPORTS & EXPORTS
Exporters to Pakistan and African Ports write for special rates of Handloom Lungis, etc., M. Viswanatham, Chirala, M. S. M. Rly. 505

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

WANTED Graduates and Matriculates for posts of Assistants and Clerks. Pay Scale for Assistants Rs. 75-3-105-5-120 and of Clerks Rs. 46-3-70-5-120 with usual Allowances Apply before 15th April, 1949 stating age, qualifications and previous experience to Chief Secretary United State of Saurashtra, Rajkot. 3927

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE
SEALED TENDERS are invited from the reputed firms of sanitary Engineers for design and installation of a Sewage Disposal Plant according to Bio-Aeration Process, including Sludge Digestion arrangements, to serve the new town of Chittaranjan, West Bengal (near Mihijam) with an initial population of 40,000. The plant should be capable of dealing with sewage and sullage water of the entire town (excluding the storm water) and should be capable of dealing with fluctuating load within a limit of 20 per cent plus minus.
Site plan general lay out plan and section, showing spot levels and rock levels and other details with specifications will be available on application, on payment of Rs. 10/- which sum is not refundable. Earnest money of Rs. 10,000/- must be deposited with the tender. The tenders are to be submitted before 12 hours on 1st June, 1949 and to be deposited in the Tender Box of the Engineer-in-Chief, Loco Building Works Project Chittaranjan (Mihijam).
Engineer-in-Chief,
Loco Building Works Project,
Chittaranjan (Mihijam). 3839

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, April 2.
The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1452/8 to Rs. 1455.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, April 2.
Once again there was no forward business today in the local forward cotton market as quotations were above ceiling prices.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton May contract is 834 cent point below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, April 1
1948, to 31st March 1949, 3htirueshmup
Exports by rail from 1st September 1948 to 31st March 1949 3,69,446
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1948 to 31st March 1949 7,69,993
Same period last year 6,14,668
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 31st March 1949 5,14,805
Same time last year 9,31,595

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, April 1.
KARNAK May 65.05-120
May 58.05-80
ASHMOUNI June 46.85-20
October 46.75

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, April 2.
The local Bullion Exchange was officially closed today and for Morat business the market will remain open from 7-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. from today we will have forward business in the Bullion market under new association and new rules.
Privately small business was reported. Forward Silver for Vaishakh delivery was quoted at Rs. 174/10 and ready Silver was placed at Rs. 175/14. Forward Gold for Vaishakh Delivery was placed at Rs. 107/6 and ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 109/6. Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 72.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, April 2.
No business was reported today in forward Castorseeds as traders were awaiting the decision of the Board in connection with outstanding business in May delivery. The market is expected to work after knowing the decision.

The Board has banned fresh business in Castorseeds and has fixed minimum rate of Rs. 130 and maximum of Rs. 140 till 25th May. Members are requested to liquidate outstanding business in May delivery. Groundnuts market was firm with active buying on reports that there will be no arrivals from Nizam State. Linseed was steady.

Quotations were as under:
GROUNDNUTS
Khandesh quality 39 10 0
Coromandal 39 0 0
Bold ready 38 6 0
Bold April-May 38 10 0
Bold June-July 39 1 0
CASTORSEEDS
Ready 28 0 0
May delivery 28 0 0
September 28 0 0
LINSEEDS
Ready 29 8 0
April-May 29 1 0
June-July 29 1 0
GROUNDNUT OILS
Ready 21 3 0
Ready receipts 21 2 0
April 21 2 0
May 21 4 0
June 21 7 0
Linseed Oil 18 8 0
Castorseed oil first pressing quality 17 8 0
Castorseed oil commercial quality 16 8 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, April 1
Consols 2-1/2 p c 80-5/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1951 106-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90 113-5/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after 104-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank 103-3/4
London Reg. 37-3/8
National Bank of India 37-3/8
Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 2,233

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, April 2.
2 1/2 per cent 1954 98 6 0
2 1/2 per cent 1950 100 5 0
2 1/2 per cent 1955 99 10 0
2 1/2 per cent 1961 96 8 0
2 3/4 per cent 1960 99 7 0
2 3/4 per cent 1962 99 0 0
2 3/4 per cent 1976 96 8 0
3 per cent non-terminable 97 14 0
3 per cent 1986 Con. 97 15 0
3 per cent 1949-52 100 6 0
3 per cent 1951-54 101 2 0
3 per cent 1953-55 101 7 0
3 per cent 1957 101 1 0
3 per cent 1959-61 100 12 0
3 per cent 1963-65 99 15 0
3 per cent 1966-68 99 15 0
3 per cent 1970-75 100 0 0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59 104 10 0
4 per cent 1960-70 110 6 0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55 102 12 0
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 111 8 0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-58 114 14 0
PROVINCIAL LOANS
2 3/4 per cent U. P. 1961 97 10 0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961 97 8 0
3 per cent Punjab 1949 99 0 0
3 per cent Bombay 1955 100 12 0
3 per cent Bombay 1958 100 10 0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53 100 6 0
3 per cent U. P. 1952 100 8 0
3 per cent C. P. 1952 100 8 0
3 per cent N. W. F. 1952 99 10 0
3 per cent U. P. 1961-66 97 10 0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal 110 8 0
5 per cent Bom Muni 1959 114 8 0
6 per cent Bom Muni 1954 114 8 0
3 1/4 per cent Bom Muni 1977 100 14 0

N. Y. COTTON FUTURES ACTIVITY SHACKLE

NEW YORK, April 1 (UPA): Activity in cotton future shackled as traders awaited Washington developments on ECA fund and farm legislation on the New York Cotton Exchange today.

Until the issues are decided, technicians expect the present dull situation to continue. The bullish effect of unexpected rise in March parity also became tarnished as traders surveyed an array of favourable crop news. A leading spot firm estimated the acreage increase for the bumper-producing State of Texas ranged from five up to 30 per cent. Elsewhere acreage increase estimates were figured between three and eight per cent in the Central Belt and around 12 per cent in the Eastern Belt.

Traders were hoping the Administration will break its long silence next week on farm and commodity exchange control legislation. The new plan will be put either before the Senate or House Agriculture Committees shortly. Some observers point out that the whole subject was wrapped up in political implications. Consequently, these observers feel, the Secretary of Agriculture may try to present a compromise programme that will satisfy both the Southern high support block seeking a rigid 90 per cent parity support basis and at the same time yield something to the proponents of sliding the scale of support arrangements which are scheduled to become operative January 1. The market opened one to four lower. It backed and tided listlessly until the last hour when new crop months developed firmness. In view of a large position outstanding in May technicians thought that short would utilize any opportunities to get out. Moreover, spot interests indicated that prevailing difference between spots and futures hardly warranted new certifications.

At close the list was three lower to six higher.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, April 1.
May highest 32.24-03
May lowest 32.27-
July 32.21-06
October 31.18-02
December 28.45+03
March 28.23+03
Middling Spot 28.12+06
33.54-03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, April 1
May 32.11-03
July 32.12-
October 28.48+06
December 28.20+04
Middling Spot 32.55-

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, April 1.
London: Australian Wheat 96 April/May

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, April 1.
Selling Buying
New York 4.0275 4.0325
Montreal 4.0275 4.0325
Zurich 17.34 17.36
Stockholm 14.17 to 14.50

LARLY IN QUIET DEALINGS

CHICAGO, April 1 (UPA): Grains moved irregularly in quiet dealings but leaned toward the heavy side under renewed hedge selling and liquidation encouraged apparently by favourable crop news from south-west winter wheat area on the Chicago Board of Trade today.

Closing prices included:

WHEAT
May 2.15-1/4-1/8
July 1.90-1/2-5/8
September 1.90-3/8
December 1.91-3/4-5/8

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, April 2.
Tata Ordinary 285; Tata Deferred 1471/4; Indian Iron 247/7; Steel Corp. of Bengal 20/8; Bombay Dyeing 975; Central India 247/8; Gokak 291/4; Kohinoor 294/8; Simplex 182; Swadeshi 303/2; Tata Power 1540; Associated Cement 146/4; Belapur 214/6; Bombay Burma (Old) 270/10; Scindia 16/2; Central Bank 87; New India 60/10; Tata 2nd Pref. 139/12.

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, April 2.
120 D. Ready 3 12 0
150 Japan Ready 3 10 6
150 D. April Box 746 0 0
150 D. May Box 754 0 0

SCIENTIFIC CURE

For all male and female diseases by a specialist. Chronic cases treated with guarantee. Read what a patient says. "When I had given up all hopes, a friend recommended HIND DISPENSARY and today I am a perfect man". N. Arjun. Colaba

Mills Colaba, Bombay

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General Assurance Building, 232, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

11 to 1, 4 to 6 every day
Sat. Sun. 11 to 1 only.

LAST TWO DAYS ONLY

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INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

EIGHTH

EXHIBITION

AZAD MAIDAN, DHOBI TALAO

5 to 11 P.M.

Admission: 5 ANNAS

EVERY LOVERS

EPIC OF LOVE

PRAKASH Pictures



Usha Haran

RATNAMALA-ARUN-

JEEVAN-INDU-ULHAS

Director: SHANTIKUMAR

5TH WEEK

OF GREAT APPLAUSE.

SUPER

Daily 3-30 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

Sun. Mat at 1 p.m.

Booking 9-30 to 11-30 & 5 to 7 p.m.

An Evergreen Release

NEHRU AND PATEL STADIUMS

Constructions To Cost Over Rs. One Crore

NEW DELHI, April 2, (A.P.I.): Plans for the construction of a Nehru Stadium in Delhi and Vallabhbhai Patel Olympic Stadium in Bombay at a total cost of Rs. 50 lakhs were discussed today at the first meeting of an ad hoc committee of National Sports Club of India held at Government House, The Health Minister, Rajkumar Amrit, Kaur, presided.

The total estimated cost of the Nehru Stadium would be about 30 lakhs and that of the stadium in Bombay 20 lakhs. It was also suggested to have a branch of the club in London with a stadium attached to it at an estimated cost of 10 lakhs. Including the reserve fund of 40 lakhs and other preliminary expenses a total amount of one crore and two lakhs were required.

Sardar Patel said he was glad to associate himself in the enterprise of the construction of the stadiums. Referring to the plane mishap Sardar Patel said: "well I did not feel anything except that we adopted a sportmanlike attitude a laughter. We knew what amount of anxiety was caused to the people outside and our first endeavour was to be in touch with friends. But all is well that ends well. The cause that you have taken up is a very laudable one."

EMPIRE BILLIARD CHAMPION IN CITY

Gives Brilliant Exhibition On Opening Day

BOMBAY, Saturday. Playing with supreme confidence, the Empire Billiards Amateur Champion, Bob Marshall gave a brilliant exhibition of the game this evening at the Cricket Club of India on the opening day of his week's visit to the city.

Master of the top of the table play, Marshall ran up two century breaks in grand style, and in a ninety minute game with Wilson Jones left his opponent far behind.

Exhibiting great control and preference for the red "pots", Marshall invariably utilised this stroke to run up big breaks, positioning the balls hardly a foot from the top of the table.

The highest breaks of Marshall were: 88, 32, 34, 158, 81, 44, 63, 38, 72, and 137; while Jones hit up breaks of 45, 62, 46, 64, and 32.

The scores at the end of the ninety minutes read 815-398 in favour of Marshall.

Later the British Empire Champion played two frames of Snooker, the first of which he won in sensational fashion. Being in arrears 36 to 48 when only the coloured balls were left, Marshall made a clean sweep of the table potting all the six coloured balls in one break of 28, running out a comfortable winner by 64 points to 48. In the second frame however Jones gave no chance to the visiting champion, and executing superb strokes he made a break of 54 and ran up a useful lead in the initial stages that lasted him throughout the game. Jones ultimately won it at 89 to 36. Marshall before the close gave an exhibition of a number of trick-shots before the fairly big crowd that had come to witness the opening night's exhibition.

Ganapathy's Appeal Dismissed

SINGAPORE, April 2 (PTI-Reuters): A Federal Court of Appeal at Kuala Lumpur has dismissed the appeal of a Ganapathy, former President of the Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions, against the death sentence imposed on him for illegal possession of a revolver.

When arrested, Ganapathy claimed he was on his way to surrender to the police.

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, April 1, (UPA): Prices for black lampung and white muntok remained unchanged at 88 dol. 215 and 86 dol. 275 per picul of 133.3 lbs., respectively.

BARODA FOREST FIRES

Incendiarism Suspected: Three Persons Arrested

SURAT, April 1, (A.P.I.): The forest fires now raging for over a fortnight in the Baroda, Surat and Dang forest areas are suspected to have been caused by deliberate acts of incendiarism, according to a high Government official here.

Three arrests have already been made by the police, who are investigating this.

It is pointed out that the fire started simultaneously at a number of places in some cases three miles apart. It was not as if the fire spread from one point to another as forest fires do.

Armed police parties are patrolling the area affected by the fire since yesterday, it is officially stated here.

Mr. Baburao Shah, District Superintendent of Police, Mr. M. K. Deshpande the Collector of Surat, the Collector of Dangs, and the Chief Forest Officer conferred here after they visited some of the affected areas.

The damage it is officially estimated is already in the neighbourhood of ten lakhs rupees.

The situation is now stated to be under control.

According to a Baroda message the Chief Conservator of Forests of the State has been personally directing the operations to control the fire by isolating the affected areas.

The Collectors of the Dangs has announced a reward of Rs. 5,000 for information as to the cause of the fire in the Dangs, according to a report received here.

"Levy Day" In Surat District

SURAT, April 1 (A.P.I.): A "levy day" for collection of foodgrains by officials as well as non-officials is to be organised shortly in Surat district.

The Collector of Surat, Mr. M. K. Deshpande said here today that levy collections from Surat district had not been upto expectations.

So far 2,134 tons of "jowar" had been collected, out of which one thousand tons was proposed to be retained for seed purposes and the rest distributed through ration shops in the areas from where the collections were made.

High Frequency Heating For Drying Grass

LONDON, (By Cable) Very important applications of high frequency heating will be shown at this year's British Industries Fair which opens simultaneously in London and Birmingham on May 2.

Visitors to the Fair will see how grass is specially treated, dried and produced in a form most suitable for livestock consumption by this method. High frequency heating is claimed to ensure the maintenance of the full nutritive value of grass, the product being considerably higher in protein and carotin content than grass treated by any other process. L. P. S.

Karachi Cotton Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 2. Cotton roller ginned Sind NT 92-8, Punjab 289-F 96-8, LSS 87, Four F 85, Stadler particularly for Four F account of Japan buying. Japanese purchases during past three days have totalled about 15,000 bales and buying limits been raised upto twenty-four pence for selective good lots.

Spot business yesterday totalled 2,650 bales, Arrivals from up-country 655, Exports 9,250 of which 7,425 for India, 1,000 for China.

Cottonseeds NT ready 8-7, April 8-7, Steady owing rumours about ban on exports unfounded.

Exports 7,775 bags, for India. Gold 104-6, Sovereigns 63-12. Quiet steady.

Satrashttra Market Quotations

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, April 2. Rajkot Silver Vaishakh 173-12, Rajkot Sugar Chaitra 90-6, Rajkot Arranda May 138-12, Jamnagar Silver New Vayda 173-9, Jamnagar Arranda May 138-8, Wadhwan Cotton Jeth 28-10, Wadhwan Sugar Vaishakh 15-12.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MAY, NEW YORK, April 2
Previous Closing 32.24
Today's Opening 32.22
Difference -2
Today's Closing 32.25
Difference +1

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 2, Rs. As.
Silver Vaishakh Shud 15 ... 174 6
Gold Vaishakh Shud 106 14
Silver Bullion 174 14
Silver Mint 176 0
Gold Ready 108 8
Sovereign 72 8
EXPORTATION:
Cotton Jarila May 624 8

NEW YORK STOCKS.
NEW YORK, April 2.
New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—
Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted
General Motors dol. 58-7/8.
United States Steel Common dol. 73.
Ditto Pref. unquoted.—(Reuter).

Official Forward Trading In Bullion Market

BOMBAY, April 2, (9-30 p.m.). Official forward business in silver and gold commenced today, at 8-30 p.m., when Vaishakh gold was quoted at Rs. 106 annas 12 and Silver was placed at Rs. 173-8.

During the initial stage there was scattered selling which brought down gold price at Rs. 106-8 while silver was quoted at Rs. 173-4. Thereafter Marwadi bull operators came out with free buying in silver with advance at Rs. 174-4. In sympathy with rise in silver price gold also advanced at Rs. 106-13.

Quotations at 9-30 p.m. were as under:—
Rs. As.
Silver Vaishakh 174 4
Silver Bullion Ready 174 4
Silver Mint 175 8
Gold Vaishakh 106 13
Gold Ready 108 12
Sovereign 71 8

Hapur Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, April 2.
Wheat 26 23, Gram 12-8 13, Barley 12-4, Peas 11-8, Maize 13, Bajra 14, Juwar 14, Guwar 11-8, Arhar 12, Urd 17-8, Moong 19, Massor 13, 15, Peas Jeth 11-4, Arhar Jeth 12-1, Gur 14-8, Baisakh 13-3-3, Fagun (2006) 11-3, Bearish.
Sarson ready 28, Jeth 27-2-6, Taraseed 22-8 to 20-8, Oil 72, Oilcake 8-12, Groundnut 17-4, Cottonseed 15-8.
Bardana Chet 107-8, Asoj 108-4, April 124, September 122, Silver forward 172-85, Gold 109. Steady.

Britain's Trade With Eastern Europe

LONDON, (By Cable) The British Government will shortly publish a list of goods which they do not, on strategic grounds, export to Russia or Russian satellite States in Eastern Europe.

As was indicated in Parliament by Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, a very close watch is being kept on this matter. Apart from this the British Government, he said, are guided in their trade relations by considerations of economic advantage and cannot make it a rule that trade agreements shall be subject to the settlement of political questions.—L. P. S.

London Pepper Prices

LONDON, April 1, (UPA): The pepper market continues to be extremely idle. There were no offers to sell white pepper while black pepper was nominally quoted at 3/11-1/2 from Singapore, but no buyers.

Malabar, London basis, for afloat was about 440 sellers while April shipment was quoted at 430, with buyers ideas being at least 10 under in both cases.

N. Y. Silver Market Review

NEW YORK, April 1, (UPA): Silver market sources said that business had been quiet during the week and attributed some stability to the fact that the Bank of Mexico is continuing the policy of buying surplus Mexican silver. The price remained at 71-1/2 cents per ounce, the same as for several weeks.

BAGALKOT CEMENT COMPANY
A dividend of three per cent per annum on the ordinary share capital of the Bagalkot Cement Company, not exceeding Rs. one crore is being guaranteed by the Government of Bombay. In order to make the guarantee complete, the amount payable is being made chargeable on the revenues of the Province.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Charged Expenditure Act of 1933 has just been gazetted for this purpose.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, April 1, (UPA): The spot black pepper market today developed an easier tone with spot prices reduced sharply to around 88 cents per pound nom. Supplies on nearby steamers were offered at 35 cents per pound, compared with the previous day's prices of 90 cents and 88 cents per pound respectively.

White pepper remained unchanged at dol. 1.18 nom for prompt shipment from Holland and dol. 1.10 for prompt shipment from Singapore.

On the Produce Exchange, black pepper futures closed inactive and unchanged.

Closing prices included:
May 83
July 78
September 75
October 60
December 52
January 49
March 46

In the spot market, black pepper was quoted at 88 cents nom and white at dol. 1.18 nom.

Other seed prices included: Castor seeds dol. 1.05 nom; Cottonseeds dol. 60 nom; Flaxseed dol. 6.00; Linseed Oil 27.6; Groundnuts, 17.50 to .75; Groundnut oil 11-1/4 cents.

N.Y. Stocks Decline Moderately In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, April 1.—(UPA.) Stocks declined moderately in quiet trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

All sections of the list took part in the modest decline with the exception of gold stocks which scored small gains. There was nothing in news to account for the sell-off which Wall Street attributed chiefly to President Truman's insistence on boost in taxes.

This issue, investors believe, will hamper any incentives to buy securities until finally settled.

Traders also tended to be cautious pending disclosure of first quarter earnings reports which they hope will give some indication of what the balance of the year will be like in way of profits.

Stocks sales amounted to dol. 850,000 shares and curb sales amounted to 210,000 shares. The turnover in bonds came to dol. 2,653,000.

Dwo Jones average closings included: Industrials 176.23; Rails 48.56; utilities, 35.38 and bonds, 98.54.

Closing prices included:
Abbott Laboratories 77 1/4; Allied Chemicals 175 3/4; American Can 91; American Radiator 13; American Smelt. 48 1/4; American Sugar 36; American Telephones 146; American Tobacco 68; Anaconda Copper 31 1/4; Bankers Trust 39 3/4; Bethlehem Steel 31 1/4; Boeing Plant 24 3/4; Canadian Pacific 12 1/4; Celanese 27 3/8; Chase National Bank 35 3/8; Chrysler 52 1/8; Consolidated Edison 22 3/4; Coty 4; Douglas Aircraft 63 1/4; Dupont 188 5/8; Eastman Kodak 46 3/8; Firestone Tire and Rubber 47 5/8; General Electric 37 1/2; General Motors 59; Gillette 3 1/4; Goodyear 43 3/8; International Nickel 28 7/8; International Tel and Tel 10 3/8; Lockheed 21 3/8; Nash Kelvinator 13; National City Bank 40 1/2; New York Central 11 5/8; Pennsylvania Railroad 15 7/8; Shell Oil 34 3/4; Southern Pacific 43; Standard Oil of New Jersey 61 1/4; Studebaker 18 5/8; Swift and Co. 29 3/4; Twentieth Century Fox 21 3/4; U. S. Steel 72 7/8; Warner Brothers 11; Westinghouse Electric 23 1/4; Brazilian Traction 17 1/4. Technicolor 11-7/8.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, April 1.
U. S. Price of foreign
Silver 71-1/2 cents

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, April 1.
Silver Spot and forward both 43-1/2d
Gold bar fine per oz. 28/12-3
NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

Worth Street Market Quiet

NEW YORK, April 1, (UPA): Worth Street markets were quiet today.

By keeping a close check on pulse of retail trade buyers continued to gear purchases in ratio to their sales. Brokers conceded that buyers retained an upperhand advantage but warned that the supply situation could tighten in the near future if current reports of mill curtailment in cotton goods became more general.

Producers, who were dissatisfied with current operating margins, were said to favour curtailment rather than accumulate excess supplies in warehouses. Outbacks would boost operating costs but traders said producers seemed to regard that possibility as lesser of the two evils.—U.P.A.

U. S. Money in Circulation Declines

WASHINGTON, April 1, (UPA): The Federal Reserve System reported today that for the week ended March 30 money in circulation declined dol. 20,000,000 to dol. 27,048,000,000.

This was the smallest recorded total since August 15, 1945. The nation's gold stock increased dol. 4,000,000 to dol. 24,311,000,000.—U.P.A.

New Effort To Break Indonesian Deadlock

Van Royan To Arrive In Washington

WASHINGTON, April 1 (PTI-Reuters): Dr. Herman Van Royan, who has been named as Netherlands' delegate to Dutch-Indonesian negotiations in Batavia, is expected to arrive here, next Sunday to confer with Dutch Foreign Minister, Dr. Stikker.

Dr. Van Royan, who has led the Dutch delegation at Lake Success, also meet Mr. Dean Acheson, United States Foreign Secretary to discuss an Indonesian settlement.

This sequel to the Acheson-Stikker talks is seen by observers here as part of a new effort by Holland and her Atlantic Union partners to break the Indonesian deadlock, which is tying down about 100,000 Dutch troops in the Far East. It is not yet known sufficiently who will replace Dr. Van Royan at Lake Success. Dutch officials here believe that it may be Abdul Kadir Widjojoatmodjo, who is due to arrive in the United States today from Batavia.

Formerly Deputy Governor-General of the East Indies and himself an Indonesian, he will act as Deputy Leader of the Dutch United Nations Delegation.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH INDIA WILL HELP ATLANTIC POWERS

Bevin Addresses Pressmen At Washington

WASHINGTON, APRIL 1 (PTI-REUTERS): MR. ERNEST BEVIN, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, SAID TODAY THAT BRITISH COMRADESHIP TOWARDS, AND CONNECTIONS WITH, THE PEOPLES OF INDIA AND ASIA WOULD ASSIST THE NORTH ATLANTIC PEOPLES IN KEEPING THE WORLD FREE FROM TOTALITARIANISM.

ADDRESSING THE WASHINGTON PRESSMEN, MR. BEVIN STRESSED THE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE NORTH ATLANTIC COMMUNITY AND ASIA THROUGH BRITAIN.

He asked the correspondents to look at the map and pointed out the road from Europe through the Middle East to India and South East Asia.

He said: "There lies the great road to millions of people who know a good deal of your language, who have been associated with us and who are still friendly."

Mr. Bevin said that Britain had never done a greater thing in her life than to give India and Pakistan their freedom.

He reminded the correspondents of the influence of Roman law, of parliamentary institutions and of freedom brought by Britain to Asia.

The maintenance of Britain and Europe in this great combination would mean an adhesion and comradeship between the North Atlantic powers and the East which would keep the world free from totalitarianism, the Foreign Secretary continued.

He declined to discuss the possibility of a Pacific Pact along the lines of the North Atlantic Pact but said that he wanted to proceed one step at a time.

He would first like to see final congressional action on the North Atlantic Pact, he said.

FINAL DISCUSSIONS ON ATLANTIC PACT

Foreign Ministers of 12 Atlantic Pact nations were meeting here today for final discussions before signing the 20-year defence alliance at Monday's historic ceremony.

Chief business was to give formal approval to the 1,000-word text of the treaty.

They were also expected to discuss permanent organisations to be set up to implement the treaty, including the North Atlantic Council, Defence Committees and a permanent secretariat.

Representatives of Italy, Denmark, Iceland and Portugal were joining for the first time in talks with those of the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Norway who took part in drafting negotiations.

United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson has foreshadowed 'increasingly frequent' meetings of the Foreign Ministers to discuss implementation of the treaty.

ACHESON DISCUSSIONS WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS

With the pact signing on Monday and the United Nations General As-

AMENDMENT TO INCOME TAX ACT

Bill Introduced In Indian Parliament

NEW DELHI, April 2, (A.P.I.): The Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai, introduced in Parliament today a Bill to amend the Indian Income Tax Act, the Indian Finance Act, the Business Profits Tax Act and the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act.

Clause three of the Bill, to amend the Income Tax Act, seeks to dispense with the limit of 10 to the number of members of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal. The five benches of the Tribunal, constituted by these 10 members, it is explained, are unable to cope with the arrears of appeals that have accumulated.

The next clause provides for allowance of double depreciation in respect of new buildings and machinery installed after March 31, 1948. The double allowance will be admissible in each of the five assessment years commencing with April 1, 1949. If it is established that the market value of similar machinery on March 31, 1953, is less than the original cost to the assessee, there would be allowed a further sum equal to the difference between the written-down value of the asset on that date and the corresponding value

computed on the basis of the reduced price.

Where an asset is sold after the cessation of business, the difference between the written down value and the original cost is chargeable to tax.

Where an asset is transferred from one business to another with the main purpose of reducing tax liability by claiming higher depreciation allowance, the actual cost of the purpose of computing depreciation allowance would be such sum as the Income Tax Officer may determine.

These two amendments, it is explained, are to safeguard against the transfer of assets from one business to another at enhanced prices, owing to the abolition of the Capital Gains Tax.

BILL TO AMEND RLYS. ACT

The Minister of State for Railways and Transport, Mr. K. Santhanam introduced a Bill to amend the Railways Act designed to extend to Indian states the general rules for all open railways in India and making single journey tickets non-transferable. The bill provides for the appointment of claims commissioners for enquiring into and determining applications for compensation in respect of accidents to trains carrying passengers. The Bill also seeks to ensure that the rates of terminals and other charges shall be fixed by the general controlling authority rather than by individual railway administrations and enhances the penalty for false declaration of goods tendered for conveyance from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50.

Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena, Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation introduced a Bill to control the admission into India of persons from Pakistan and to regulate their movements in India. There is already an ordinance for this purpose and the Bill seeks to convert it into an Act.

HINDU CODE BILL

The Law Minister, Dr. Ambedkar, assured Parliament today that "Government have no intention of getting the Hindu Code Bill passed by a snap vote."

He was replying to Mr. Mahavir Tyagi Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, Seth Govind Das and Nawab Ismail Khan who had asked how long the debate would last in the present session.

Dr. Ambedkar added that the question whether any more days could be allotted for discussion of the Bill in the present session would be decided by the Priorities Committee of the Cabinet.

Pandit Maitra expressed surprise that even today the Law Minister was not in a position to say whether any more days would be allotted during the current session. He hoped that the Speaker would "sternly turn down" any proposal by Government for further consideration of the Bill if it was again brought in at very short notice.

Speaker Mavlankar said: "The Law Minister does not say that he proposes to conclude the debate this evening. The question as to when, if at all, the consideration motion is to be discussed further, depends, as he has stated, upon the decisions of the Priorities Committee. I shall try my best to see that all equitable rights and reasonable demands of members are acceded to (cheers)."

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed resumed his speech on the Bill as reported by the Select Committee. He had already spoken for three and a half hours.

WELL-KNOWN INDIAN ACTOR DEAD

BOMBAY, April 2, (A.P.I.): The death occurred from a heart attack here this morning of Chandramohan, one of the foremost Indian film actors in recent years.

Chandramohan, who was aged forty-four, had been ailing for two weeks.

No Disbandment Of 'Azad Kashmir' Forces, Says Sardar Mohd. Ibrahim

KARACHI, April 1, (API):—There could be no disbandment of the "Azad Kashmir" forces, said Sardar Mohammed Ibrahim, President of the "Azad Kashmir" Government in an interview here today, according to "Radio Pakistan."

Sardar Mohammed Ibrahim quoted the Chairman of the U.N. Commission as "categorically" stating in his letter of September 19 last, that the Commission's resolution of August 13 did not contemplate the disarming or disbanding of the Azad forces.

Perhaps the only matter the Commission would consider is the final disposition of the Azad forces. That is to be done only when the truce has been signed and the Plebiscite Administrator has taken over his duties", Sardar Ibrahim said.

JAMMU-PAK BORDER INCIDENTS

Informal Meeting Of Local Commanders

JAMMU, April 1 (API): Border violations along the Jammu-Pakistan frontier were discussed at an informal meeting here today between India and Pakistan local commanders.

Instances of late were reported when civilians from Pakistan crossed into the state border and were alleged to have indulged in loot and murder in one case.

Brigadier Randhir Singh represented India while Pakistan was represented by Brigadier Abdul Latif at the meeting. It is understood they discussed steps to be taken to check recurrence of stray border incidents including cattle lifting and pilfering of wood.

KHUDIRAM BOSE MEMORIAL LAID IN MUZAFFARPUR

MUZAFFARPUR, April 2 (UPI): The revolutionary outburst more than 40 years back by a Bengali youth—Khudiram Bose—was recalled when the foundation stone of the Khudiram memorial was laid here today. Khudiram Bose, the first martyr of the terrorist movement, exploded bombs in this town in 1908.

The memorial will be erected on a piece of land—a gift of the Government of Bihar on a nominal rental of rupee one per annum—adjoining the district court where the incident took place. A bronze statue of Khudiram Bose will soon be placed there.

Thousands of people crowded the place and many of them were witness to the incident and were heard relating with pride how and where the bomb exploded and paying their tribute to the martyr.

PROHIBITION IN SIND POSTPONED

KARACHI, April 2 (U.P.I.): In view of financial stringency, the Government of Sind has temporarily postponed its objective of introducing early prohibition and has decided to renew, initially for three months, excise licences which normally expired on March 31, 1949, to the present holders or to whosoever pays more than last year's auctioned figures it was officially learnt today.

The issue of new licences, however, is subject to the condition that the Government of Sind may close the shops at any time without prior warning.

The Karachi administration is likely to adopt similar steps in respect of its excise policy.

PAKISTAN DENIES SOVIET ALLEGATIONS

KARACHI, April 2 (APPP): Soviet allegations that Britain was setting military bases in Pakistan near the Afghan border were described by an official spokesman here tonight as "complete nonsense."

The charge was made in the latest issue of the Soviet periodical "New Times," which said Britain was trying "to protect its interests" in Afghanistan against American "competition".

A spokesman of the American Embassy denied a "New Times" charge that the United States was thirsting to get up air bases in Afghanistan. "It is merely propaganda," he said.

Operation Televised For Doctors Five Miles From Hospital

LOOKING AT THE SCREENS OF THIRTEEN SPECIALLY INSTALLED TELEVISION RECEIVERS, 500 DOCTORS GATHERED IN THE KIEL AUDITORIUM, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, IN MIDWESTERN UNITED STATES, WITNESSED A DELICATE SURGICAL OPERATION PERFORMED IN ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, FIVE MILES AWAY. THE OPERATION, A THYROIDECTOMY, WAS TELEVIEWED BY A CAMERA PLACED IN AN ELEVATED POSITION NEAR THE OPERATING TABLE. THE DOCTORS IN THE AUDITORIUM NOT ONLY SAW IN DETAIL HOW A THYROID GLAND WITH A NON-MALIGNANT TUMOR WAS REMOVED, BUT HEARD THE CLINK OF THE INSTRUMENTS AND LISTENED TO THE SURGEON'S EXPLANATION AND COMMENTARY AS HE OPERATED AND HIS CONVERSATION WITH THE PATIENT WHO WAS UNDER A LOCAL ANESTHETIC. MOST OF THE 500 DOCTORS AGREED THAT THE TELEVISION CAMERA GAVE THEM A BETTER VIEW OF THE OPERATION THAN IF THEY HAD BEEN PRESENT IN PERSON, STANDING AROUND THE OPERATING TABLE. THE THYROIDECTOMY WAS ONE OF TEN OPERATIVE CLINICS TELEVIEWED FOR PHYSICIANS WHO VISITED ST. LOUIS TO ATTEND THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, A NATIONWIDE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES PHYSICIANS.

My Fight Against Cancer V

Atomic Doses Bring New Youth

BY HENRY NOBLE HALL

After repeated treatment with Radioactive iodine, Henry Noble Hall's cancer of the thyroid has apparently disappeared. Is he cured? That's a question only the future can answer, and the kind of research he describes today in this last article condensed from his book.

In the middle of October I had gone to Memorial for a checkup when the research doctor suggested that I returned for a week end from Friday Oct. 30, to Monday, Nov. 2.

"OK with me, doctor," I said, little dreaming of what was coming. So I checked in at the appointed time, had a good sleep and early Saturday morning the assistant surgeon of the head and neck service breezed in to see me.

"I'd like to take a look at your thyroid and see what remains of that tumor," he said. "It won't inconvenience you a bit. I would only have to make a short incision and take a tiny snick for microscopic examination. I could do it right now."

At first I refused to undergo an exploratory operation, but after my bone doctor threw in his weight, I gave way. "All right, Doctor," I said, "you saved my life and anything you recommend goes."

Watches Operation

As I was only given a local anesthetic I was able to follow all the details of the operation, which was a complete success. Ten days later when I came back to have the stitches out, the doctor told me nothing remained of the hard malignant tumor except a little gray matter, soft like digested meat.

I was all right. Today no one could tell that a four-inch incision was made in my neck. The scar is almost invisible and disappearing.

My birthday falls on Dec. 11, and to celebrate it I asked a few friends to drop in for cocktails on the preceding Saturday. I knew I should be on my feet a lot and thought it would be easier for me to stand if my legs were the same length.

So I went to a repair shop and had my right shoe built up. At first this felt grand and I began walking round a lot. Suddenly there was a marked regression in the condition of my leg. I could no longer raise it when lying in bed, and had pangs down my sciatic nerve.

So I hurried off to Memorial to

show it to the bone doctor. He blamed the trouble on my changed stance. Pounding on my heel and put extra pressure on the new socket, irritated the nerves and played hob in general. Would I please consult him before carrying out any bright ideas I might have in the future?

Tumor Comes To Life

On Dec. 30 he took another radiograph. He was not at all happy about it. The tumor in my pelvis showed signs of renewed activity.

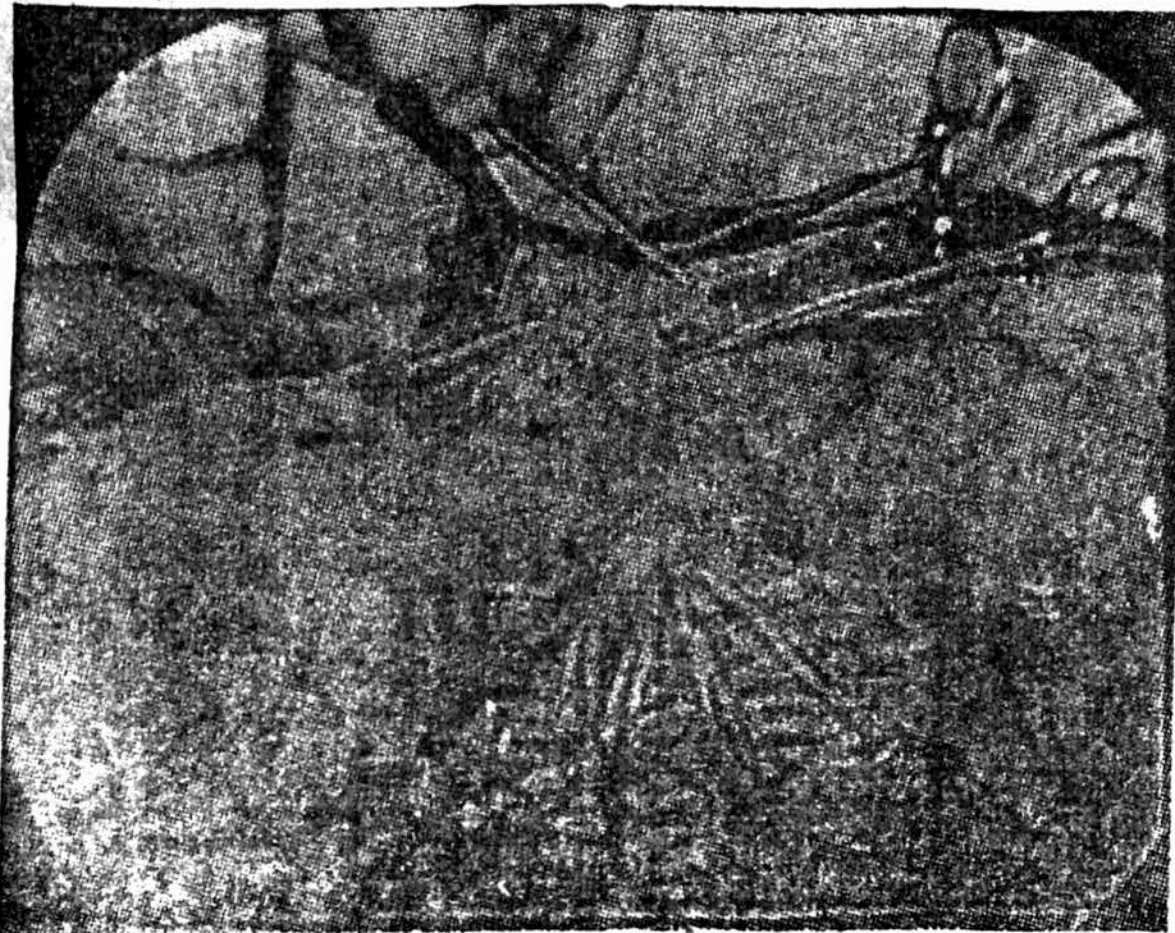
It was decided that I should return



The television camera records the thyroidectomy performed by Dr. John Stewart, head of the hospital's surgery department.



Auditorium, doctors watch a thyroidectomy brought to them by television from an operating room in St. Mary's Hospital, five miles away.



A view of one of the thirteen television screens in the Kiel Auditorium. Seated in front of one of the receiver screens installed in the Kiel.

all the good work that had been done. On Sunday, April 18, I had taken my wife out to luncheon and in getting out of a taxi, slipped and came down about a foot with my full weight on my bad leg. Great blobs of sweat stood out on my forehead. It was three hours before I could get any doctor.

All he could say was he did not think I had broken my hip again, but I had a bad sprain of the sacroiliac and was to get in touch with my bone doctor at Memorial first thing Monday morning.

X rays confirmed the diagnosis, but the next three weeks will not lightly fade from my memory. I could lie neither on my back nor on my side and all kind of narcotics failed to induce sleep, which came sometimes as late as 5 a.m. after I had been sitting up all night in a chair.

Once again it was decided to give me more radio-iodine. On May 18 I was back at Memorial for the final round. On Friday, May 21, I was in the private room and again I was given 200 millicuries, making 400 in all within 90 days.

This time I woke up bathed in a flash of green light, just as when I had had my first tracer dose in 1946. Again my pelvis was very sore, but I was allowed to go home on May 28.

This second dose, however, was followed by severe dehydration. My weight fell to 112 pounds. My throat was dry, my skin puckered, every bone in my body showed. But I felt younger than I had in years. Was this the beginning of the end?

On June 9 after doing a day's work, I felt a sudden pain in my bad leg. Impaired circulation had caused phlebitis with a nasty manifestation of thrombosis, from which a blood clot might easily have gone to my brain or lungs.

But, thanks to complete rest and careful nursing, this was over in a month, and now, although I am still as thin as Dacheu, I have been able to resume my work and am feeling fine.

The secondary manifestations of the radio-iodine have kept up their good work. My diabetes is completely cured. My hair is growing, I feel younger and more buoyant than in years.

I know that I have to treat my hip as if it were made of glass, but I am able to work, to enjoy life and above all the knowledge that what I have been through has not been without value to medical science in its fight against cancer.

THE END

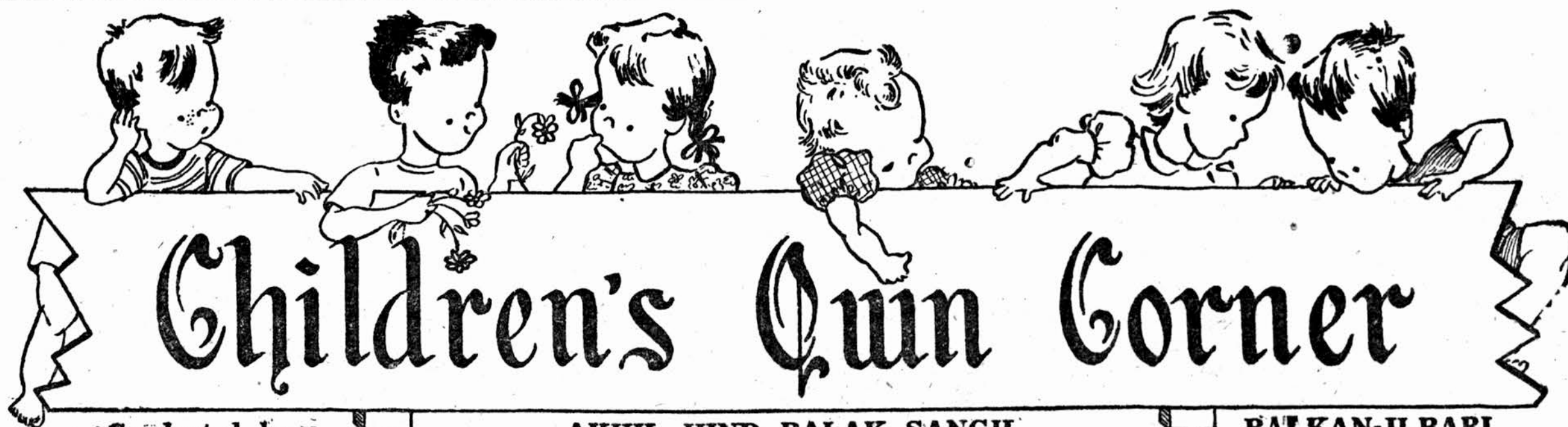
to Memorial on Feb. 4 for further atomic energy treatment. During the past year enormous strides had been made by the research department and it was possible to administer greatly increased doses of radio-iodine.

After various tests that showed a pickup of 42 per cent on a two-and-a-half millicurie tracer dose, I was transferred to a private room with a large sign on the door: "Don't disturb. Radioactive patient!" and given the largest dose ever administered to any human being: two hundred millicuries!

It worked like magic, following exactly the pattern of the dose I had had on Sept. 14, 1946. My hip and pelvis became as sore 56 hours later as my throat had then been. The pain was excruciating.

Accident In Taxi

After other radiographs had been taken, I was allowed to go home on Feb. 18. Although my hip and pelvis remained quite tender I rapidly regained strength and was beginning to feel myself triumphant when once more disaster came near to destroying



Children's Quiz Corner

Conducted by:

AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

BALKAN-JI-BARI



Learning to count

THERE is a Tamil song with the title 'The Overseer's Cycle'. It was once very popular, and went on describing one after another the parts which the Overseer's cycle did not have. "The Overseer's cycle had no bell." "The Overseer's cycle had no brake." "The Overseer's cycle had no chain."—and so on it went. But Yakub's bicycle, which is the theme of this article was the opposite of the Overseer's vehicle. It had far too many fittings. In fact, it was a luxury liner—though a poor man's mount, writes T. S. Satyabhama.

The bicycle was Yakub's pride and he lavished his affection on it. Moreover it was not only the vehicle which conveyed his person from place to place but it was also the vehicle which served as a means of expression of his artistic temperament. Highbrow artists may call his tastes crude, but nevertheless they cannot deny the artistic temperament in him. And after all artists differ and where one prefers subdued tints another may adore loud and brighter colours. Yakub was an artist of the latter kind.

A Decorated Bicycle

Every part of Yakub's bicycle was decorated with red and green silk cord and silk tassels. They were particularly conspicuous on the mudguard stays, at both the mudguard and axle ends and of course on both sides, and on the sides of the bundle-carrier. The saddle had a cushion and the cushion had a cover and the cover had silk-cord piping and red and green tassels. The handlebar was a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. Contrary to Police regulations, which were not strictly observed in the mofussil, it had a horn—not a prosaic one with a black rubber bulb, but a really colourful one with red rubber bulb and a net work cover for it laced and fastened with red and green silk cord and finished with tassels. The bell was on the left of the

handlebar, and to balance it on the right Yakub had fitted a circular nickel-plated reflector.

The chromium parts were immaculately polished with chamois leather every day. The enamel on the frame was as shining as on the day it came from the supplier; and to guard the paint on the crossbar from scratches Yakub had a cylindrical calf-leather cover stitched over it. He had done the stitching with his own hands with the piece of leather he got gratis from his friend Hussain of the Tannery.

An Artistic Expression

That was Yakub's bicycle—which formed the vehicle of his creative and artistic expression and made him forget his cheerless and drab life as the Company's messenger. And Yakub was content: he did not complain, except when any one threatened to make a scratch on his bicycle. If he had had longer schooling, he might have blossomed into a sign board painter; and if he had wider opportunities, he might even have become a scene-artist in a theatre, and with luck, he could have one day become a designer of sets in a motion picture studio. But he had no schooling and no opportunities.

No psychologist studied Yakub and analysed his potentialities; much less did he know or dream of them himself. In his struggle for his daily bread he could not think of many things, beyond the hungry souls he had to feed in his own home. But his bicycle did not demand much from him; on the other hand, it gave him splendid and faithful service and, more than that, perennial pleasure—not less pleasure than that which an artist derives from his creation. And Yakub was content with his lot and grateful to Allah for his cherished possession of the bicycle fruit alone.

Helping Out

Jerry was very small for his age. One day he returned home and told his parents that he had been helping the village blacksmith.

"But a little chap like you cannot shoe horse", said Father.

"Oh, no" replied Jerry, "but I can shoe flies!"

PITHY PROVERB

Deliver your words not by number but by weight.

CRAFTY BRAIN

Referring to the "problem" animals story which appeared in the last week's CORNER Jamshed Bharucha writes:

Not all the menagerie's "problem" animals are to be found in the Children's Zoo, however. You will find two more of them at the bears' dens, adjoining the camel-house refreshment kiosk where, in warm weather, there is a brisk sale of ice-creams. They are the bears Jimmy and Anne. Jimmy and Anne are specially fond of ice-creams, but as they rarely find a visitor—a young visitor, anyway—willing to part with his ice, they have perforce to stand at the bars looking on enviously at the human eaters. Or, rather, they did, until they evolved their particular tactics.

Now, when the bears see anyone leaning over the rail just in front of them, holding a half-eaten ice-cream in his hand, they point their noses towards the ice-cream—so near and yet so far!—and give a hearty and all-too-moist "puff". Caught unawares, the visitor finds his ice quite uneatable, and so, in desperation, tosses it across to the animals; which is precisely what Jimmy and Anne were scheming for!

Very clever of them, don't you think?

MAXIM TO MEMORISE
There is nothing that costs less than civility.

THE LOUD SPEAKER
The friend of the family was inquiring after the baby.

"Can he talk yet, Ibrahim?" he asked his six-year-old brother.

"Rather!" was the reply. "We are now teaching him to keep quiet".

PEN-FRIENDS

Those of the Balkan-Ji-Bari members who are interested in having Pen-Friends in America may please send their names and address, age and hobbies to enable us to put in touch with them.

Here is a chance for you to extend your hand of friendship across the seas!

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Boys and girls wishing to join the



And to pour water

Balkan-Ji-Bari may send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning their full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

Dada will be glad to hear from you always. JAI HIND!



Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

board by 30 points.

You are wasting your time if you are trying to analyse the superiority of the club return over the diamond return, or vice versa. The fact is that East should not have had to guess at that point, because he should not have put in the heart king at the first trick. West's nine was fairly sure to be top of a short suit and, since dummy offered no likelihood of furnishing South with heart discards, East could afford to sit back and cover North's hearts.

If declarer's queen had been allowed to take the first lead, he could have won only two heart tricks. A good defence thereafter would force him to lead the diamonds for himself, so eventually he would lose two diamonds, a heart and a club and could not have made his contract.

FRIDAY DECEMBER 24, 1948

Both sides vulnerable.
North dealer.
Board-a-match team of four play.

NORTH
♠ Q 3 2
♥ A J 8 7
♦ J 9 6
♣ A 10 5

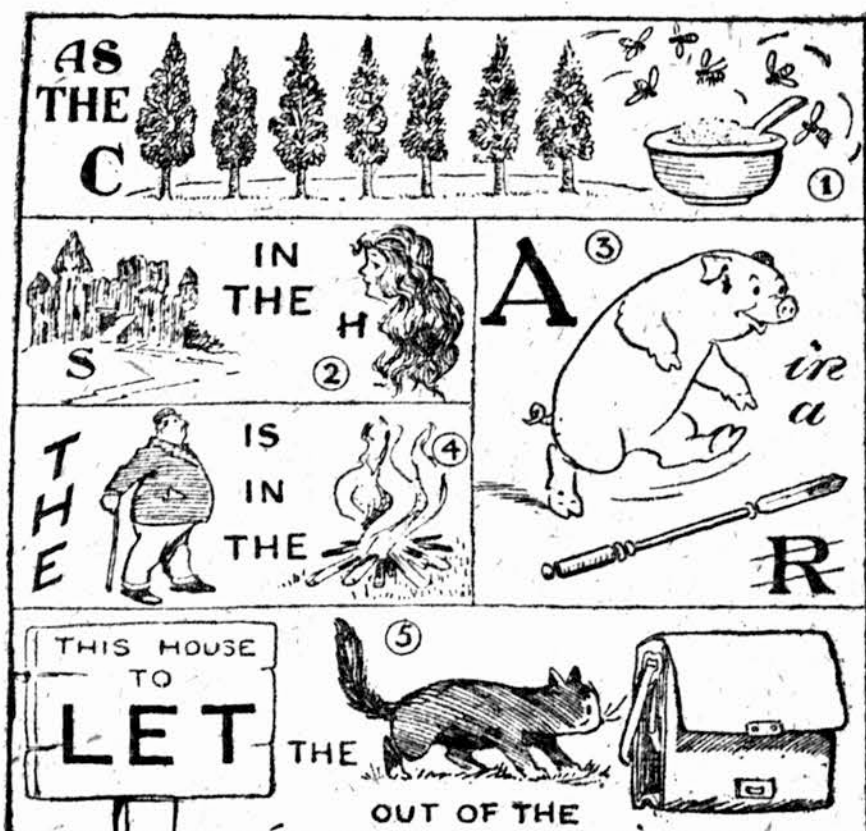
WEST
♠ 10 7 6
♥ 9 5
♦ A 8 3 2
♣ K J 8 4

EAST
♠ 9
♥ K 10 4 3
♦ Q 10 5 4
♣ Q 9 7 6

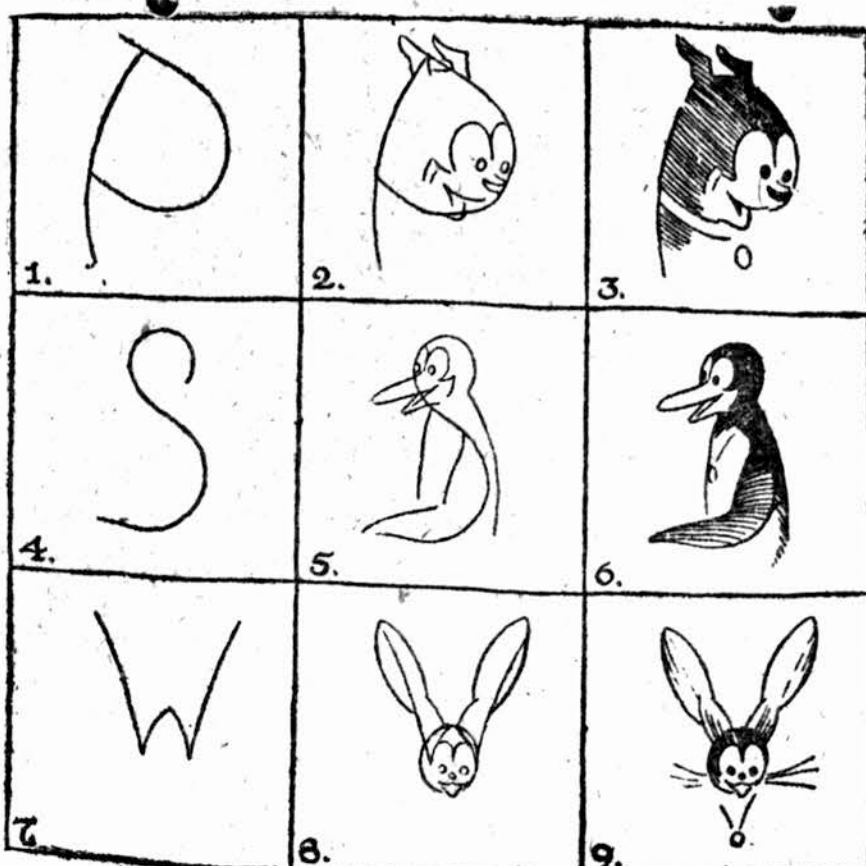
SOUTH
♠ A K J 8 5 4
♥ Q 6 2
♦ K 7
♣ 3 2

The bidding:

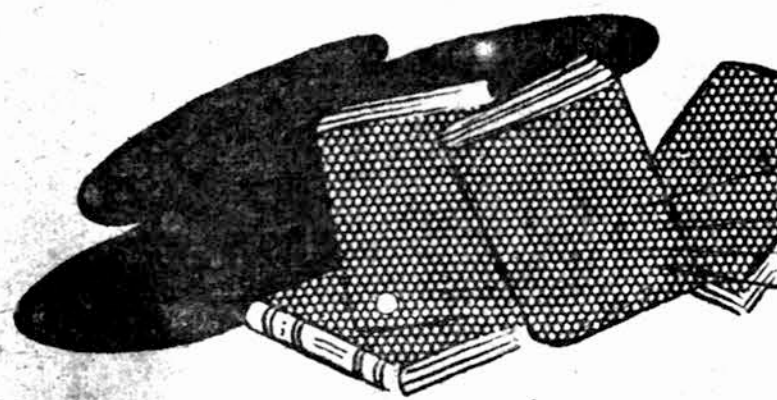
North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♣	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	3♣	Pass
4♣	All Pass		



Well-known sayings: it ought not to take you long to solve them



Looks so easy - - and so it is if you try and draw them like this.



Talking of Books —

A Stranger Story Than Any In "Arabian Nights"

COLERIDGE'S 'THE ANCIENT MARINER' REPRESENTS POETIC INTENSITY AND SIMPLICITY

"In this tale of fantasy and imagination, having for its theme 'sin and judgment, and expiation,' Coleridge speaks 'in mystery, in visions, in pictures,' telling us 'we are immortal and mysterious spirits on an endless journey, with terrors and splendours all about us which we cannot guess at,' says RONALD FULLER, in a broadcast in B.B.C.s Regional Programme.

HERE is no other poem in the world's literature quite like THE ANCIENT MARINER. It is a stranger story than any in the ARABIAN NIGHTS. It tells how a wedding-guests is stopped at the very door of the church by an old seaman, and compelled against his will, by some singular power in the old man's voice and eye, to listen to his tale. The ancient mariner tells how his ship sailed from port southwards to the Pole, and how, all the way, it was followed by an albatross—one of the great sea-birds which sailors believe to be the souls of drowned men. And then the mariner committed his crime: he shot the albatross with his cross-bow.

Immediately, his punishment began. His fellow-seamen hung the dead bird round the mariner's neck, as a sign of his guilt; and the ship drifted into the appalling tropic calm of the Pacific:

Down dropt the breeze, the sails dropt down,
'Twas sad as sad could be;
And we did speak only to break
The silence of the sea.
All in a hot and copper sky
The bloody sun, at noon,
Right up above the mast did stand,
No bigger than the moon.
Day after day, day after day,
We stuck, nor breath nor motion,
As idle as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean.

And then, a strange vessel glides over the sea towards them—a skeleton ship, with tattered sails and the sunset shining through its ribs. And on the deck, playing at dice together, were the figures of a skeleton and a woman with golden hair and skin white as a leper's. These figures were Death and Life-in-Death; and they were dicing for the souls of all the sailors.

The Winner Of Souls

Death was the winner of all the souls but one. For the soul of the ancient mariner had been won by the nightmare, Life-in-Death. That was his punishment—to be doomed to live in absolute loneliness:

Alone, alone, all, all alone,
Alone on a wide, wide sea!
And never a saint took pity on
My soul in agony.
The many men so beautiful
And they all dead did lie;
And a thousand, thousand slimy things
Lived on, and so did I.

His doom was to be the one man left alive among the dead. He spent days, which might have been an eternity; under that copper sky, with the dead men at his feet. The only other living things with him in that world were the water-snakes, the coloured creatures of the great calm. Their beauty moved the ancient mariner; and suddenly

A spring of love gushed from my heart,
And I blessed them unaware.

The spring of love broke the spell; the dead albatross fell from his neck into the sea; the ancient mariner was freed.

He was freed from his doom of a living death—but his penance had to go on forever. He still lived in a world of terror and marvel; the dead men rose from the deck and manned the ship, and a strange wind sent it homewards across the sea.

But even when he had at last reach-

ed home safely, and been absolved from his sin, he found himself still under its shadow. What is done cannot be undone, even by the bitterest repentance; and the ancient mariner was condemned to a life of endless wandering, and laid under the curse of telling the story of his voyage over and over again, as he told it to the wedding guest. He had done penance for his sin, and the sin was past; but the effects of the sin were incalculable and everlasting.

That is the bare outline of this mysterious story; and one can read it as no more than a wild, imaginative fantasy. It was written in imitation of the old ballads, and one recognizes that it has, in almost every verse, the same poetic intensity and simplicity as they had.

Simplicity

It is not bare or austere; it is a charged simplicity. It is as if poetry at its highest is born from a white-hot incandescence of imagination and feeling; but at that tremendous heat, word and image are so welded that they cannot be separated.

At a lower level than this, poetry can be rich and gorgeous and complicated, like the EVE OF ST. AGNES; but when the poet's mind is burning in this white heat of imaginative intensity, a miracle happens—his words are utterly simple, yet richer than any rhetoric; they are as clear and luminous as water, yet charged with an infinite splendour.

The moving moon went up the sky,
And nowhere did abide;
Softly she was going up,
And a star or two beside.
Her beams bemocked the sultry main,

Like April hoar-frost spread;
But where the ship's huge shadow lay
The charmed water burnt all day
A still and awful red.

I know of no lines in literature that have in them more of the essence of the moon's calm than those. And where else has all summer been distilled into six lines, than here:

It ceased; yet still the sails made on
A pleasant noise till noon,
A noise like of a hidden brook
In the leafy month of June,
That to the sleeping woods all night

Singeth a quiet tune.

The same miracle happens again and again; for instance, in these brief, eight lines about a moonlit harbour. How simple and clear they are, and yet how rich with suggestion—so rich that they go on and on echoing and enlarging in the imagination:

The harbour-bay was clear as glass,
So smoothly it was strewn!
And on the bay the moonlight lay,
And the shadow of the moon.
The rock shone bright, the kirk no less,

That stands above the rock;
The moonlight steeped in silentness

The steady weathercock.

Well, there is no doubt about lines like those—they are of the very quintessence of poetry; and one need ask no more. But THE ANCIENT MARINER is something more than a lovely fairy-tale. It is, I think, an attempt to put into words an experience of the spirit.

In a sense, it cannot be put into any

other words, for the poet uses words as symbols to bring us as close as we can ever come to truths that cannot be directly 'explained'.

The ancient mariner is not just an old sailor who has had a queer adventure. He is Man. He is Man the exile, journeying into the unknown. He is the travelling spirit, encompassed with mystery, going from darkness to darkness among elemental loveliness and terror. More than that—he is Cain, the wandering Jew; for he is suffering Man—Man expiating a mysterious burden of guilt.

Yes, THE ANCIENT MARINER is a poem about guilt; about sin, and judgment, and expiation; and the albatross and its killing is something we all share. We sin, we inherit sin, we pass on its effects into the future. And we are punished, like the ancient mariner, by having to bear inexplicable burdens of suffering, out of all proportion to the deed.

Loneliness Of Spirit

The ancient mariner's doom is not death but something worse. It is the nightmare life-in-death—the absolute loneliness of spirit where there is no love, the life that is lived with all its windows shut and its blinds drawn the life from which there is no release but love. It is that which sets the mariner free from his sin—the reverence towards all created things, which is the meaning of prayer:

He prayeth well, who loveth well
Both man and bird and beast.

So, behind all the beauty and terror of this unearthly tale, is a meaning that can be conveyed only by symbols. It cannot be taken logically or literally. Poetry speaks to us, like the prophetess, in mystery, in visions, and pictures. And it says the same thing to us, over and over again: it tells us we are not just six feet of clay, alive, and then old, and then dead; but that we reach up to heaven and down to hell; that we are immortal and mysterious spirits on an endless journey, with terrors and splendours all about us which we cannot guess at.

Literature On Zoroaster

"ASHO JARTHUSTANE HRADAYA-KAVYOE," BY AMRUT M. SHAH, PUBLISHED BY S.J.T. JAYANTILAL A. SHAH, RAJMATA'S POLE, BRHAMPURI, AHMEDABAD.

This well got up book is one more welcome addition to the existing Zoroastrian literature, made by late Mr. Amrut M. Shah, better known by his pen-name of "Hradaya Yogi", who made his name for two outstanding works, viz., "Gazal-man Gatha" and "Ashe Jarthustane Gitan-jali". Though by birth a Hindu, Mr. Shah has rendered great service to the Parsi community by devoting his time in expounding the teachings of the great Prophet of ancient Iran, in verses in simple and sonorous language. In fact to live and die in Thy Holy name, O Zoroaster! had become an ideal for him. His son, Mr. Jayantilal can well be congratulated on bringing out the hi-

"THE DUKAYS" NEW BESTSELLER

A fifth printing of 'The Dukays,' the 795-page novel by Lajos Zilahy, has been ordered by Prentice-Hall, publishers of the book, raising the total number of copies of the title in print to 50,000.

Published on January 17th, 'The Dukays' is already appearing on bestseller lists across the nation.

Eight specialists in the science of comparative Government are contributors to 'Foreign Governments', a study of the dynamics of politics abroad, to be published by Prentice-Hall on February 16th.

Described as an 'analysis of the ideas and ideals, trends and traditions which have shaped the political philosophies of our time and culminated in a menacing chasm between two ways of life,' the 720-page volume is edited by Dr. Fritz Mosestein Marx, formerly a member of the faculties at Princeton, Harvard and Yale, and currently a lecturer on political science at American and Howard Universities.

Other contributors to 'Foreign Governments' are: W. Hardy Wickwar, head of the Department of Political Science, Hamilton University; Mario Einaudi, professor of Government at Cornell University; Andrew Gyorgy, Department of Political Science, Yale University; John Newbold Hazard, a member of the staff at the Russian Institute, Columbia University; Dr. Henry Paul Jordan, Department of Government, New York University; Dr. Paul M. A. Linebarger, professor of Asiatic politics, School of Advanced International Studies; and Dr. John Brown Mason, Department of Political Science, Oberlin College.

The book analyzes the evolution of constitutional Government in Britain, France and Italy, traces the origins of absolutism in Russia and South-eastern Europe, and appraises the post-war "reconstruction" Governments in the Near East.

ther to unpublished treasure of Zoroastrian literature that his father left him in legacy.

"Asho Jarthustane Hradaya Kavyoe" has been written in original style, every line of which (mostly written in inspiring verses) is sure to inspire readers to a better moral life. It also contains a small life-sketch (in prose) of Zoroaster with his photograph. Emphasis is every where laid on Truth and Love. The Jashan Committee and other Parsi mandals and associations can be advised to buy this book in large number for free distribution, and it could well be prescribed as text-book in schools for religious instruction. Its cost is only Rs. 3. The author's previous publication, viz., "Gazal-man Gatha" was also priced at Rs. 3. Anyone wishing to buy both these works together can get them for Rs. 5 (exclusive of postage).

A. K.

Eisenhower's "Crusade In Europe," Best Seller In U. S.

PUBLISHING surveys for 1948 show a drop in the output of fiction and a rise in the production of non-fiction books in the United States. Of the total 9,897 new books and new editions published by American firms last year, 1,643 were fiction, a drop of 16 per cent from the 1947 figures.

On the other hand, the trade journal "Publishers' Weekly", notes several non-fiction categories show very large percentage increases over 1947: for example, agriculture and gardening, up 67 per cent; fine arts, up 35 per cent; medicine, hygiene and science, each up 34 per cent.

Publication Figures

The 1948 total publication figures represented an increase of 8 per cent over 1947, which showed an increase of 19 per cent over 1946. Of the total, fiction accounted for 17 per cent; juveniles, 9 per cent; religion, 7 per cent; poetry drama and science, 6 per cent each. The remainder was made up of books covering such subjects as history, biography, sociology, music; philology, agriculture, and education.

Last year 929 books for juveniles were published. For the major non-fiction categories the totals were: religion, 677; science, 592; poetry and drama, 563; biography, 513; history, 503; general literature, 473; technical and military books, 466; sociology and economics, 461, and medicine and hygiene, 433.

Although published late in the year (November), General Dwight D. Eisenhower's "Crusade In Europe" led best-seller lists in bookstore non-fiction sales for 1948. Runners-up were Dale Carnegie's "How To Stop Worrying and Start Living" and the late Joshua Liebman's "Peace of Mind", first published in 1946. "The Big Fisherman" by Lloyd C. Douglas headed fiction sales with Norman Mailer's "The Naked and the Dead" and Frances Keyes "Dinner at Antonine's" in second and third place.

Publishers of inexpensive paperback editions reported a total sale of 135,000,000 copies in 1948. These "pocket" books have become popular with American readers. Their titles include many classic works, as well as mysteries, "how-to-do-it" books and romantic novels.

Scientists Aim At Less

Work For Housewives

BY DIANA STRODE

Scientific experiments aimed at lessening the housewife's drudgery are being carried out in Britain. Fifty women students, most married, from London University, have volunteered to be "guinea pigs".

Object of the tests is to find methods of work involving a minimum of effort, and the appliances best adapted to the function they have to fulfil. Three kitchen-living rooms have been specially constructed in which to carry out the experiments. While they work, the women wear shoulder apparatus which measures the strain on heart and lungs. Researches have already discovered that average kitchen shelves are too high and that carpet sweepers require too much energy to operate.

Heading the team of experts conducting the experiments is Dr. James Mackintosh, Professor of Public Health at the London School of Hygiene. Also taking part in the investigation is Professor S. Zuckerman, of Birmingham University, who is famous for his study of war fatigue.

Another inquiry into the problems of tired housewives has been undertaken by a team of doctors and of-



MARGARET O'BRIEN, Hollywood's 12-year-old "poor little rich girl" (she earns 1,000 a week, gets 5 s. to spend) arrived in London recently. She is seen resting with her doll at the Savoy Hotel.

ficials at a Brighton hospital Sussex. They found that happy, serene women, radiating contentment and good health, invariably have a happy home background. Investigators talked to 61 women, whose husbands earn-

ed five pounds a week or less. Most said their marriages were generally happy, but all complained of standing in line, many of lack of leisure, and 17 reported no vacations since their marriage.

DASH FOR LIFE FROM IRON CURTAIN

(Continued from page 5)

Besnes and Jan Masaryk praising me for my services to Czechoslovakia were removed. The Communists were leaving me no proof that I was a patriot. They were making sure that when they brought me to trial, theirs would be the only evidence.

And always I was followed. If I walked, two shadows walked behind me. If I drove in a car, a car followed me. My associates, my friends, my interests, even the food I ate, were carefully noted.

Action At Night

Under such conditions, living becomes a nagging pain. Always there is fear. The fear of the hand on your shoulder which would mean that your freedom had died. The fear of going to sleep at night, for you might waken to find yourself in the hands of the Communist-dominated Czech State Police. They always strike silently at night, so that no one is aware of what is happening and even your friends do not know what has become of you. And then there is fear of death.

But as long as Jan Masaryk lived, I, like so many other Czechs, believed that Czechoslovakia might be saved. When he committed suicide on March 10, 1948 I knew that all was lost and I began to make active preparations to escape, aided by Czechs who were still loyal to the democratic principles in which they had been reared.

For months I had not slept in my home in the West End of Prague. I had learned that my shadows trailed me to my door and left. So I slipped out, night after night, to sleep elsewhere and return to my home early in the morning. I was determined that if I was taken, I would fight and not be seized while I was sound asleep.

On March 19, 1948, I was followed all the morning by a car. I knew it well I still remember the license number—16221. From noon of that day I was followed by two cars and I knew what that meant. The trap was ready to be sprung and the State Police were making sure I did not escape. I decided I would make my break that same night.

The Czechs have a proverb which says: "Under the candle is the darkest shadow." I decided that I would return home as I always had. At the corner near my home, I stopped my car and turned back on foot to the two cars which had been following me and which were now parked at the curb. I peered into each car and looked each man in the eye, and smiled at him.

The Break-Through

THE faces of those men were cold and brutal. I knew that I would get no mercy from them. But I think they realized, too, that I would not be taken easily. At any rate they hesitated. I noticed them later talking to the plain clothes man who guarded my neighbour, M. Nosek, the Communist Minister of the Home Office.

I drove my car into my driveway and left it parked on a slight incline. Then I slipped into the house and changed my clothes and hurriedly left, for I feared I might be taken prisoner and held until dark. I furtively went out into the street and reconnoitred to determine which outlets were not guarded. Then I crept back into my driveway, pushed my car down the incline and let it coast into the road. Around the corner I stepped on the starter and sped away.

I left behind me my fine home, my cherished honours and possessions, my paintings. I had only the clothes on my back. In my pocket I carried a revolver. I was determined that if I were caught, I would not be taken alive.

I drove until I was sure I was not followed and then I left Prague and sought out a man in the country who I knew was a trusted worker in the underground. He sheltered me and fed me and hid my car in a barn. When I left the next morning, I gave orders that the car was to be dismantled or destroyed, for I did not want him involved in my escape.

I learned later that the State Police struck the night after I left and that they questioned my sister for several days in attempts to discover my whereabouts. But I had told no one of my intention to leave Czechoslovakia. I knew the methods of the Secret Police were those of the NKVD and I was determined that no one should suffer for my actions.

So began my third flight from oppression. In World War I, I fought in Russia with the Czech Legion against the Germans and was wounded twice. In World War II, I had departed my country to fight against Germany again. Now I was once more in search of freedom.

I knew when I started my flight from Prague that to be caught would mean long imprisonment for me or, more mercifully, death. Two friends of mine had made the same decision. I had made and had attempted to reach the border of the American zone in Germany. Both were caught.

Lieut. Gen. H. Pika, head of the Czech Military Mission to Moscow during the war, was wounded in the leg attempting to cross the border. He was sentenced to 25 years in prison. Air Vice-Marshal K. Janousek, head of the Czech Air Force in the United Kingdom during the war, was captured on the border and sentenced to 25 years in prison at hard labour.

So, when I left my friend's house in the morning after I had slipped out of Prague, I knew I would cross the border into the American zone of Germany or use the revolver I had in my pocket to take my own life.

A Narrow Slip

I HAD LEARNED from my friend that the roads to the border were under much closer scrutiny than the trains. So I took a train at a little stop and proceeded to a town about 20 miles from the border. I was fortunate that there were no secret police or border guards on the train and I reached my destination safely.

But when I looked out of the window at the station, my heart sank. On the station platform were about 30 Czech State Police, border guards and soldiers. I decided that, here again, boldness was the best trait. I leaped off the train into the midst of my enemies.

"Where can I renew my fishing license?" I demanded of the first guard I came to. "I don't know," he replied. "I'm a stranger here."

I made the same enquiry of another guard. "It is Saturday afternoon," he said. "All stores are closed. Why don't you try on Monday?" I explained that I had just come down from Prague to renew my license and wanted to return by the next train.

A third guard told me that there was a store up the street and that I could enter by the back door and get

my license. I thanked him and walked away from the station. My legs were so weak from right that I could hardly walk.

In the town there was a car waiting for me, driven by a member of the underground. Even now I do not mention names or places for others may want to come the same route and I do not wish to jeopardise their escape. My guide drove out into the country where we hid in a rocky and woody glen till dark. At dark we drove for about ten miles and I was handed over to another underground compatriot, who guided me to a house. In that house were two Czech Army captains and a lady making their break for freedom too.

I learned that the roads leading to the border were closely watched. Border guards, special police and soldiers patrolled all roads in groups of four with specially trained police dogs. Machine-gun emplacements guarded the cross roads and strategic points along the border. Armoured cars cruised all highways. Our guide was terrified and said he would go no farther than half way to the border with us that night because it was too late. He wanted to wait until the following night.

But my companions feared discovery and decided to push on. I did not like travelling through mountainous country without a local guide, but I decided to go along. We armed ourselves with sacks to throw over the heads of any police dogs that discovered us and with knives to kill them while they were entangled in the sacks. Then we set out.

It was about ten o'clock when we left and the night was black. Later, the moon shone brightly and we made better time. At midnight our guide pointed out our path to us and left. We still had before us a seven-hour walk to the border.

About 5 a.m., I recognized we were on the wrong track. I had studied the area we were going through as part of my military training and I knew we were wrong. But the two captains with me favoured going on. They were considering the lady, who in her flimsy shoes and clothes, was having a very difficult time.

On The Wrong Track

About 6-30 we spotted a little house. The lady went in and asked where we were and she was told that we were just opposite the most heavily guarded sector of the border. So we went back into the woods and hid until noon. Again I tried to persuade my companions to retrace their steps, but they would not go with me. I left them there and went back alone.

I kept to the woods. I walked through swamps and mud where the snow had melted and sometime I fell on jogged ice. I still have scars on my legs from the cuts I got during the walk.

About two o'clock, having slipped by several machine-gun posts and guards, I was sure I was at the border.

I reconnoitred carefully and then, exhausted by my long walk which had started at 10 o'clock the previous night, I rested for about an hour. Arising, I crept to the edge of the woods, waited and listened, and then made a sprint for the stream about 100 yards away. I plunged into the stream, struggled through, floundered to the bank and ran into the woods. I was safe in Germany.

At five o'clock that evening I walked

Let us talk
it over —

Looking at the way some nurses behave with patients, whether in public hospitals or privately owned nursing homes, I doubt if fundamental principles of human psychology are included in the curriculum of studies for the nursing profession!

I was lying in the general ward of a local hospital (I consider the experience as most valuable) wreathing in pains after a septic tonsils operation. Somehow the afternoon and evening hours passed off with fellow sufferers in the ward and relatives trying to cheer up and divert the mind. But as the dreaded night approached, the pains seemed to aggravate and every minute appeared to drag on like a long hour....

It was past nine and the nurse on duty had finished her last round of temperatures and medicines. After a little while a patient next to me started getting asthmatic cough. Naturally this attracted everybody's attention except for the nurse. The sight of the asthmatic convulsions and the girl's suffering made me forget my own pains but I was marvelling at the nurse who was sitting at her table undisturbed and turning page after page of a book she was reading.

Of course, I can understand to some extent this indifference on her part. For, after all this was a daily occurrence for her and she could not be so sensitive about it. The girl continued coughing for over an hour or so making it impossible for other patients to sleep. The nurse gave the girl an injection which lessened the fury of the attack but that was only for a short duration. After some time another one was being given when the Sister came on her round of the wards. On hearing that this was the second injection that was being given to the patient she told the nurse in a reprimanding tone not to fuss over the girl! This was enough to enrage us all and we unanimously censured the heartless Sister and her tribe before we retired for the night.

* Such instances from the free hospitals can be quoted 'ad infinitum' and here is a sample from a privately owned maternity home where I had been to see a friend of mine. She had had a difficult delivery and unfortunately it was a deformed child which died within a few minutes of its birth. Naturally all the relatives and friends were grieved at the mishap and yet had to console the mother as best as we could.

She was an educated person and had bravely reconciled to the situation, although it was her first baby. However, whenever the baby of the other lady in the room cried and was kissed and caressed by the mother, my friend could not but feel her loss. Having some idea about the abnormal condition, her people had tried to book a special room for her but these days as it is not possible to get things per one's choice in many other matters, so also in this matter of hospital admission it was not easy to have a choice.

So when after a couple of days, the lady in the room was to be discharged, we were feeling somewhat relieved. But to our annoyance, the nurse had brought the lady's baby to my friend's bed-side, admiring its tapering fingers, curly hair and dimpled cheeks. We tried our best to drop her obvious hints but she went on with her silly prattle. She went so far as to say that even a lame child was dear to a mother's heart.... Silly woman, she didn't realise that she was crushing a heart already bleeding! Well, I could not have blamed an ordinary 'dai' for such a lack of imagination but I feel it a serious lapse on the part of a trained nurse. She is not merely expected to minister to the patient's bodily ailments. Who knows at some later date, machines might be invented to discharge a major portion of such functions. But the human side of this job of nursing the sick and ailing must be discharged by human beings alone.....

—Leela

into a German village and phoned an American command post. They sent a car for me. I made careful enquiries about my three companions, but no one had heard from them. I was told that, if they had crossed the frontier, they would be brought to the command post, for it was a border control point. I waited there several days for news of them, but none came. Later I learned that they had been captured, and sentenced to 25 years imprisonment.

ART NOTES *By D. G. Vyas.*

The much awaited Indian National Commission has, at last, emerged from the piles of files of the Ministry of Education of the Government of India. The people will be justified in inquiring what this Commission is like, because least publicity is given to this body although it is styled as natural. The Government has to approach art for the sake of the Commission, but it is still under the impression that the country's vital interest like art should remain as a departmental concern.

CONSTITUTION OF COMMISSION

The Commission will be a body of 78 members both officials and non-official. It is founded to serve as a liaison agency between the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the institutions concerned with and working for the progress of education, science and culture. It will also act in an advisory capacity to the Government of India in matters relating to the U.N.E.S.C.O.

The various subjects which the U.N.E.S.C.O. has to deal with are divided under the heads such as education, science and culture. For each of their heads there will be a subcommission, and the National Commission itself will consist of such three sub-commissions. The cultural unit of the Commission has among its components, all the arts—painting, sculpture, architecture, music, dance and drama.

CONDITION FOR REPRESENTATION

The Kher Committee is understood to have thought it desirable to set up a central organisation in the shape of the Commission, so that the latter can utilise the existing organisations for approaching the various subjects including arts. As regards the selection of institutions, the Committee has recommended that the privilege of representation should be extended only to the institution which are of an All-India character. The Committee has also named the organisations under all the three sub-commissions.

So far as fine arts are concerned, the All-India Association of Fine Arts has been rightly selected. It is founded as a central body of art and is functioning as such. Architecture is also well placed in the Commission by the selection of the Indian Institute of Architecture. Music, dance and drama are represented by the institutions whose activities are carried on on an all India level, although they cannot claim the distinction of central bodies.

WHY THIS DEPARTURE?

According to the news from New Delhi announcing the formation of the Commission, the Government has accepted the recommendations of the Kher Committee. For the selection of institutions, this Committee has, as pointed above, indicated that the representation should be given only to the institutions which are of an all-India character; and in respect of art this condition is fulfilled by inviting the All-India Association of Fine Arts to nominate its representative.

An earlier report appearing in a local English daily however, reveals that the Government has waived the condition and has also invited the All-India Society of Fine Arts and Crafts to join the Commission. This society is a local society of New Delhi. It is not a federation like the All-India Association of Fine Arts. Will the Government explain why a particular society has been conceded representation in addition to the All-India Association? If individual societies are to be accepted as eligible for representation on the Commission, the Government ought to have, first of all, considered the claim of other societies which are senior to the Delhi society.

ARBITRARY SELECTION

The selection of institutions for dance is not made with discrimination,

Indian National Commission—Selection of Art Institutions—Needed better approach to art—No separation of Commercial Art—Cultural trust in making—Madras for town planning.

sense of proportion and full understanding of the Indian tradition. The Kalakshetra of Adyar stands for classical and high standards, and therefore it deserves the privilege extended to it, but those to whom the task of selection is entrusted have not cared to ascertain how the standards of the Indian National Theatre Association and the Indian People's Theatre Association compares with those of the Kalakshetra. Dances in sophisticated technique will also take rank with the authentic Bharat Natya; and the beau-

Indian arts in their fullness. The argument that the main purpose of the Commission is to mobilise public opinion for the objectives of the U.N.E.S.C.O. and not to represent expert knowledge of the different subjects cannot justify unfair and arbitrary choice of institutions. It will not make a valid excuse for the neglect of arts of right standards. The Government is still in a position to add weight and strength in the representation of art by selecting, for nominations, persons who are well acquainted with all



Mother And Child

By Ranvir Prasad Saxena

tiful Kathak dance of the North will have no place in any institution. The dramatic traditions of the country are woefully neglected.

Classical music especially of North India is represented in part. Besides the Bhatkande Music University, there are several schools—contemporary and old; and when all of them are placed together they make the whole of the Hindustani school. In the care of a popular art like music, the aim should have been to place it in its proper perspective and not to represent it in part.

NOT THE WHOLE OF ART.

Will the selected institutions represent all the Indian arts in their traditional purity and integrity? The Government should have given careful thought to this important question. Much of India's genuine arts is outside the modern institutions. It is in possession of artists who are least cared for. As for example, architecture and sculpture which are distinctive of the country and for which it was known all over the world are neglected by the art movement. They will, therefore, most probably be omitted from the Commission's list of Indian arts.

If art was found unavoidable to meet the requirements of the U.N.E.S.C.O. the Government should have been in search of proper men and material, but it has, instead, discovered that the institutions favoured by it represent

the existing schools of the different arts.

NO SEPARATION

The Commercial Art Selection of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, figured in Bombay Legislative Assembly on March 21 as a subject of a cut motion proposed by Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin. A similar cut was proposed by him in the Poona session of the Assembly in last October. While moving the cut Mr. Shamsuddin repeated the same old story that the section does not receive the attention it deserved and that the attitude towards it was improper, inadequate and unjust.

The Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, in his reply, referred to the agitation for the separation of commercial art from fine arts and declared that the policy of the Government could not be shaped by such controversies, nor by one section of students or teachers or the people. He did not agree that there was a divorce between pure and applied art and added that the importance of commercial art did not mean its separation from fine arts. He, further, announced that the Government was shortly going to appoint an Advisory Board for Art Education and that it would take the assistance of this Board in shaping the policy with regard to art education. Mr. Kher's reply should come as a shock to the protagonists of the agitation for the separation of commercial art.

In the course of his reply Mr. Kher made a reference to the memorial submitted by "prominent" citizens to the Government demanding the creation of a separate Advisory Board for Applied Art Education. It is surprising that the signatories whose list is headed by the Mayor of Bombay, should, all of a sudden, evince keen interest only in applied art. The Art Education Committee at which aspersions have been cast in the memorial worked for nearly a year, but the "prominent" citizens were then quite quiet on the point of separation.

CULTURAL TRUST

The National Cultural Trust figured in the debate in Parliament on March 24. The Minister of Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad gave information, in reply to a question, that a scheme for the establishment of the Trust had been accepted in principle and that the details of the scheme were being worked out by the Ministry of Education. It is proposed, he added, to undertake preliminary work in connection with the Trust and to call three conferences of experts in various branches of fine art and letters for discussion on further programme of cultural activities.

Experts in arts will be invited to the conferences by the Government; and their names will probably be suggested by secretaries and departmental officials. The Trust should, as a first condition, restrict its scope to the Indian arts of genuine standards and should embrace all the existing schools of every art. The success of the Trust will depend upon the selection of experts for discussion and also for appointment to the Board. Experts will have to be selected from all over the country. The panel of the National Commission should not be regarded exclusively as a basis for selection. Much greater part of India is outside modern institutions, and the same will have to be explored in search of right men.

TOWN PLANNING

In order to study and report in various town planning schemes in the province, a committee was appointed by the Government of Madras some time ago. This Committee has recommended the establishment of a separate Ministry for Town and Country Planning and Housing, and the appointment of a highly qualified whole time Director. It has, further, recommended the establishment of an institute of Town and Country Planning and the institution of special degree and licentiate courses in the subject.

The need of Town Planning was never so great in modern India, as it is today. The Madras Government has, therefore, done well in approaching this neglected subject other Provincial Governments and State Unions should follow the example set by Madras. Equally important is the subject of architecture. Free India should construct buildings which would reflect her genius and traditions. She should not continue to repeat the foreign models and, thereby, to perpetuate the "symbols of slavery". Will the Government of Madras take the initiative in the matter of setting standards of architecture?

Reproduced in these columns is a fine painting by Mr. Ranvir Prasad Saxena whose name is familiar in the art circles of Bombay. Mr. Saxena has received training in the Lucknow School of Art—and Sir J. J. School of Art and has obtained diplomas of both these institutions. In addition, he has taken special training in Indian art from the well known exponent of this art, Mr. J. M. Abivasi of Bombay. Mr. Saxena has exhibited his paintings in the exhibitions in Bombay and has also won awards. Strong traditional fervour is characteristic of Mr. Saxena's Indian paintings.

OUR DELHI LETTER:

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Loyalty Tests For Government Employees

RULES designed to safeguard National Security ensuring the reliability of Government employees and their loyalty to the State were published here during the week. They give power to the Central Government to require a Government employee to retire from service if he is engaged in or associated with subversive activities in such a manner as to raise "doubts about his reliability".

These Rules, provide that a person so retired will get such compensation pension, gratuity or provident fund benefits as would have been admissible to him if he had been discharged from service.

System Of Test

No person shall, however, be compelled to retire thus unless the head of the Department or the Governor-General is satisfied that his retention in the public service is prejudicial to National Security. When such action is necessary, the Government servant may be required to proceed on leave from a specified date and will be given a reasonable opportunity to show cause why action should not be taken against him. Any representation made by him will be taken into consideration before final orders are passed. No such order will be passed without obtaining

the prior approval of the Governor-General.

The Federal Public Service Commission will not be consulted in respect of any order passed under these Rules.

The system of loyalty test in recent years, was first introduced in the United States of America. Doubts that the present methods of testing the loyalty of federal employees afforded adequate protection for the interests of the State led to the House Civil Service Committee to order a summary investigation in 1946. The investigations recognised the "impossibility of adequately protecting the State from the infiltration of persons whose primary loyalty is to other Governments. The only way to afford complete protection to the Government is to require all persons, who apply for positions to be thoroughly investigated and fingerprinted in advance of employment." Turning to the problem of loyalty among permanent-status employees, the House Committee criticised the lack of a consistent and uniform policy among federal agencies with respect to investigating and removing employees who "are known to be disloyal." Technique and procedure must be devised, said the Report, to assure that persons rejected on loyalty grounds by one agency will not be accepted for employment in another agency.

Security Measures

The main positive recommendation by the Committee was that there should be a centralisation of responsibility for employing persons of questioned loyalty or permitting such persons to remain on the payroll. To that end, it suggested that the Legislature should consider giving (1) a single agency the power to investigate both applicants for jobs and persons already employed in the Federal service, and (2) a single agency, the power to review all findings in employee investigation.

The Royal Commission, which investigated the spy allegations in Canada, recommended that consideration should be given to the establishment of additional security measures to "prevent the infiltration into position of trust under the Government of persons likely to commit acts as those described in the Report"

Statutory authority now exists in the United States of America to exclude from federal employment all persons who advocate revolutionary overthrow of government; it applies alike to those seeking government jobs and those already on the payroll. It is unlawful for any person receiving a salary out of funds appropriated by the Congress to have membership in any political party or organization, which advocates the overthrow of the Constitutional form of Government. A rider was added in 1942 which barred from the federal payroll any person who "advocates" the violent overthrow of the government, without reference to actual membership in a subversive organization. Subsequently when the United States entered the War, the Civil Service Commission issued a regulation, which stated that an applicant might be denied an appointment, if there existed "a reasonable doubt as to his loyalty." Summary discharge is permitted of any employee by the Secretary of State "in his absolute discretion whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States."

The Indian Rules have practically been modelled upon the United States Regulations. In addition to these Rules, there are the Government Servants Conduct Rules, which INTER-ALIA lay down:

(i) "No Government Servant shall take part in, subscribe in aid of, or assist in any way any political movement in India, or relating to Indian affairs."

(ii) "No Government Servant shall permit any person dependent on him or maintenance or under his care or control to take part in or in any way assist, any movement or activity which is, or tends to directly or indirectly to be, subversive of Government as by law established in India."

This was the dictum of the British Government in India. In the defence of the INA prisoners, it was, however, laid down as follows:

"We believe that the only allegi-

ance we owe is allegiance to our country."

Defect Of Rules

It was in pursuance of this principle that the Congress and the Muslim League infiltrated into the ranks of the Government servants before independence. Conditions have radically changed since 1947. India is a fully sovereign independent Dominion and the allegiance to the Government now mean the allegiance to the country. The Home Ministry's new Rules are, therefore, timely and opportune. They indicate two things. Firstly, they indicate the determination of the Government to keep its own employees free from politics, a SINE QUA NON to the proper functioning of Parliamentary democracy. Secondly, it indicates an equal determination of the Government to purge itself of the disloyal employees and safeguard itself from their subversive activities.

The Rules, PRIMA FACIE, are defective in several respects. Firstly, they do not lay down that a dismissed employee will be debarred from employment by any other agency, federal, provincial or municipal. Secondly, they do not seek to centralise the employment agency. It is a well-known fact that Ministries under the cover of emergency, recruit personnel though temporary in character, many a time without reference to the Public Service Commission. In fact, the authority and prestige of the Home Ministry, which received a very severe blow during the brief interlude of the Congress-League bipartisan regime at the Centre, has not been completely repaired and restored. Under the ancient regime, Home and Finance Ministries had a very tight grip over the services, one from the point of view of recruitment, efficiency and discipline and the other from the point of view of finance. The race of young upstarts, who flout their senior officers by asserting "Oh my H. M. has already spoken to your H.M." or "Will speak to P.M." had not yet been born then."

The second weakness of the rules is the absence of the investigating organisation. Who will test the loyalty of the Government employees is the major issue. The Rules which apply to service, regulated by the Governor-General or a Governor of a Province merely lay down that a Government servant who, in the opinion of the competent authority, is engaged in subversive activities or is associated with others in subversive activities in such a manner as to raise doubts about his reliability, may be compulsorily retired from service.

How will the competent authority know that there were reasonable doubts about the loyalty of an employee? Then again, the compulsory retirement will not affect the compensation, pension gratuity or provident fund benefits of an employee dismissed for disloyalty to the Government. It will be thus seen, that with the exception of losing an employment which may be temporary in character, and which he may secure again under some other Government agency a dismissed employee suffers nothing financially. For, the Rules do not lay down that a dismissed employee shall be debarred from re-employment by any Government agency. In cooler moments, the Government will realise that it made a mistake to compensate its employees punished for participating in politics by the British in India. The first and primary duty of a Government employee is his loyalty to the Government irrespective of its character or composition. A disloyal Government servant is a serious danger to the State and the country, and as such deserves no compensation or compassion, and to permit him to have his gratuity, provident fund or pension betrays a lack of appreciation of his offence.

British Rules Unsited

While on this subject I may add that much of the present inefficiency and indiscipline in the Government today could be attributed to the existing rule governing the employment of staff. Under the rules, it is almost impossible to dismiss even a chapsman once he is employed. The British conception that no man is guilty, unless he is proved so, is found to be totally unsuitable to the prevailing conditions in India. In the interest of efficiency and discipline,

these rules, need revision. Not only those guilty of disloyalty to the State but also inefficient and indiscipline employees should be retired if the Government is genuinely anxious to administer this country efficiently and effectively, it is urged here.

OUR HERITAGE

((Continued from page 3)) such places in India showing the high level of our civilization.

BRINDABAN GARDENS OF MYSORE

These fairy-land gardens are laid out just under the Kaveri Dam by the Mysore Govt. Here there are fountains of various designs spouting their waters even upto the height of 100 ft. These fountains are fed by reservoirs illuminated by coloured electric lights arranged in various designs. At night the gardens present a site equal to the Nandavan, we might say, of Indra, the Lord of Gods. There are fountains in many other places but none can rival the Brindaban gardens.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET ON THE HIMALAYAS.

It is a pleasure of life to climb up in shivering cold the 9,000 ft. high Tiger Hill near Darjiling to see the effect of Sunrise on the 29,000 ft. high summit of Mt. Everest and 28,000 ft. high peak of Kanchanzangha of the Himalayas. Tourists flock together at this place simply to witness the marvels of the beautiful phenomenon presented by the thoughts of supreme God when he beholds the all-absorbing rainbow hues spread by the rays of the sun striking upon the golden snows of the Lord of the Mountains.

TEMPLES OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

The Minakshi temple of Madura is very extensive and imposing. Everywhere you will find engraved and sculptured specimens of Gods and Goddesses set in stones. The tall entrance gate towers called Gopurams are full of ornate architecture to their full height of 7 or 8 stories.

The Rameshwor temple of the southern extremity of India is as big as a village. The whole structure rests on a thousand pillars. The symbol of Shiv is made of sand and it is said that Ramchandra had offered his Puja here before he invaded Lanka of Ravan.

There are many other temples in the south, such as the temple of Shrirangam, temple of Padmanabh at Trivandrum, temple of Kanyakumari, 70 ft. high image of Gomteshwar (which is a statue of Babubaiji of the Dianbar Jains). All these put before the glorious civilisation of this our ancient land.

Foreign tourists come here, visit these places and compare them with what they have seen in Rome, Athens and other places of the western world. But they do so in their own way. India should try to present such people our ancient culture, as preserved in such marvellous works of art, architecture, sculpture and scenic beauty in such a way that their comparison would lead them to realisation of the spiritual glory of the India of old.

Now that the Indian States have formed themselves into viable administrative groups, they should try to preserve the ancient monuments and sites by extending the "Ancient Monuments Preservation Act" to their own States and thus contribute to preserve and present in its true form the glory of ancient India, because these monuments form the treasured inheritance of the future Indian nation.

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GROW BALD WITH ME

BY HARE NAGG—

Bombay I find is fast competing with Greece in boasting of the largest number of baldmen. More than this fact, the fact that baldness is becoming an obsession with our bright little youngmen impels me—Yes, you are right: this author is himself bald!—to offer a few helpful hints.

A Chinese proverb has gone to the extent of saying: "Of ten baldmen, nine are deceitful and the tenth stupid". According to a Czech proverb, a good man grows grey but a rascal grows bald, and according to a Hungarian proverb, honest men grow grey; others grow bald. Fortunately for us, we are in India where the saying is: Kalvato nirdhana kwachit (Sanskrit) or Talia nar koika nirdhan (Gujarati). Being bald is said to be a symptom of being a Bhagyawan. While being a Bhagyawan is certainly welcome, it is not very pleasant to be enquired of one's baldhead—and particularly by a girl friend. One feels inordinately small with a fast falling hair.

Bachelors And Baldness

I overheard in a BB fast yesterday a significant exchange.

"You have only hair".

"You don't have even that"....

Obviously the exchange was between two bachelors (who infest Bombay). It is only these bachelors who are worried about this sparse hair business. I very heartily congratulated two of my good friends who recently got married. These were the people who taking advantage of my baldheadness would sympathise with themselves and ask me to join them in their game. I told them: "You would now grow hair again". They asked me how. "Headgetting bald means worry, and worry means head getting balder, and head getting balder means more worry, and more worry means more baldness, until atlast God forbid!" So my advice to youngmen about to go bald is: Don't think about it.

If well to do, well placed, well educated men who can confidently answer to the advertisement of a girl who wanted a "cultured youngmen who can well afford a smart stylish expensive graduate wife" are so much worried about it, what of the uneducated, illinformed, only-the-shape-to-recommend boys? I now see why Vitex and its cousins reap such huge dividends. The large number of hair tonics in the market speaks well of the general futility of all of them. They speak of another fact too. One can comfortably and profitably and for life live on youngman's fears and anxiety. One of the reasons why I would like to have a block of my own, let me tell you in confidence, is to found a B.C.C. (Baldness Curing Centre) where I hope to utilise helpfully the encouraging experiences of my erstwhile comrades.

Baldhead, No Joke

It is not as if the youngman's anxiety to regain his losing hair is idle. Ovid has said it, "Ugly is a field without grass, a plant without leaves or a head without hair". (Turpis sine granine Campus, Et sine frone frutex, et sene crine caput: if you want it in original). And others too. "How ugly is a bald pate!" It looks like a face without a nose." It is not pleasant to contemplate that I used to cut my hair, and now my hair cuts me. Since it is OUR head that is involved we cannot joke: A bald head is soon shaven! We can't say: we don't wish to lose—even our hair, particularly hair. Baldness is a liability to a bachelor. Worldly wise people tell us times without number that we should beware a fast disappearing hair. "Quick, youngman, quick. Marry this season. Few more hair down, you cannot choose your gal. You will have the unique privilege of being denied by the whole womankind. So then, simultaneously with getting

your scalp treated, spare some efforts to get your girl. You will repent. We warn you".

It is bravado to say: "I know my job. I don't care". It requires no mean courage to strike back: "If no girl will marry me because my head hair is sparse and the inner content is rich, no girl deserves to marry me. You don't frighten me, sir. The ads. have failed to do the trick". You are aware that 10 per cent of Bombay's thirty two lakhs population are my kind. Among them I count political leaders and puny cartoonists, race goers and RSS men, professors and industrialists, henpecked husbands and heaving journalists. (It is said that a non-bald man in an editorial office is a phenomenon!) I am proud of them all, as I am proud of myself. If I were a girl and if my parents are a conventional lot, then there will be a cause for anxiety. A thin hair would have been as great a problem as a thin purse—boys are boys still, as far as a heavy purse goes.

Without any further digression, we would consider the cause and cure of baldness in general, and then come to the particular case viz., why every

effect a cure unaided". "Chloral, ointment of mercury, cantharides, sulphur, tar and resercin are successful in some cases in checking baldness".

ALOPECIA AREATA is characterized by the development of round patches more or less completely denuded of hair. It is most commonly observed on the scalp. According to those who know, symptomatic form is due to some general disorder or a definite disease of the scalp. The general causes may be syphilis, tuberculosis or chronic fevers—and hence the increasing belief that it is an epidemic disease. The definite disease of the scalp is generally dandruff and dandruff is frequently due to digestive disturbance and is closely dependent upon the general health of the entire system. The hair falls out as in the idiopathic form. Treatment should be begun early. This particularly applies to those whose parents have tended to baldness. The details of treatment of course require professional advice—and you have to come to my B.C.C. for that!

The loss of hair following acute sickness should be treated differently. A regeneration of hair can be expected. The hair will return. Any special application can neither hinder nor help it to any appreciable degree. WE CAN

middle age insidiously sneaks upon us, a regrowth is no more to be expected than the growth of a new set of teeth to replace those that have been extracted. Nothing is known today that can restore the hair that is gone. Effort and money spent to bring back lost hair will only serve to fatten the beauticians and salve the conscience(?). Finally there would come the inevitable feeling of resignation that everything has been done that could have been done and the only effective means of preventing the calamity would have been to select different parents". For, according to the same worthy, the abundance of hair as well as the colour of hair is inherited. Neither can be controlled to any measurable extent by anything we do to the hair. Beware then of the glowing promises by beauty experts and self-styled hair specialists. There is no such thing as regeneration of hair from degenerated and dead hair roots.

Prevention is ever better than cure. And for prevention, here is a word from Dr. Williams, another leading American doctor who exposes humbugs. THE TWO MAIN CAUSES FOR FALLING HAIR ARE A TIGHT SCALP WITH A POOR CIRCULATION AND THE PRESENCE OF DANDRUFF. THE TWO IMPORTANT THINGS TO ATTEND TO THEREFORE ARE MASSAGING THE SCALP IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THE CIRCULATION AND KEEPING THE SCALP CLEAN BY DAILY BRUSHING OF THE HAIR SHAMPOOING EVERY TWO OR THREE WEEKS. He pertinently asks: Why does the groom spend so much time in currying and brushing his horse?

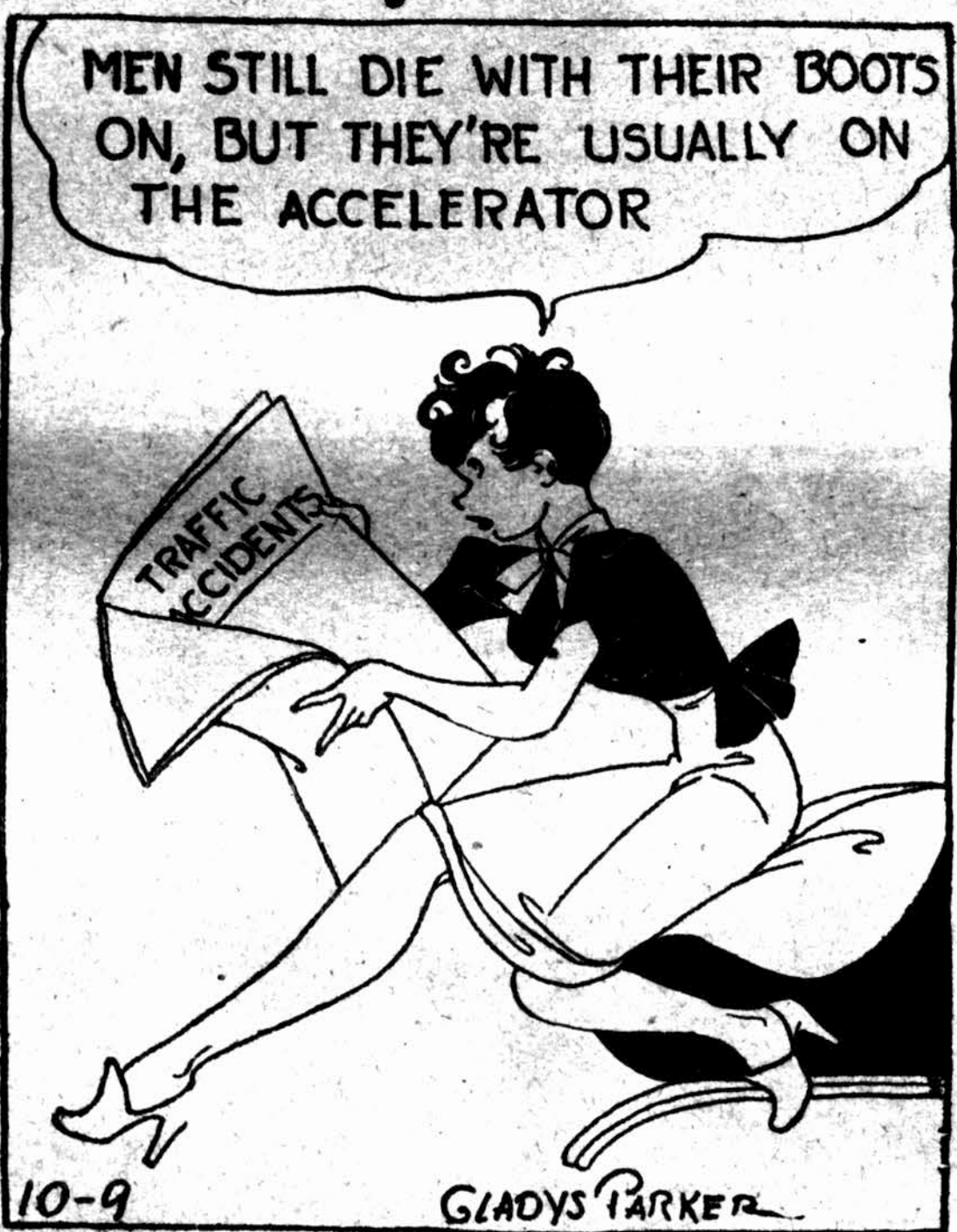
In Bombay

We now take the particular case of Bombay and we give below the findings of this author, who is a devoted student of baldness. The reasons may be other than scalp diseases. And they need not be general either. It may be for instance want and worry in which a Bombayite has his share. It may be dust and dirt alone we collect consistently. It cannot be too much thinking—he has neither occasion nor inclination to think for himself (himself—herself, in our dictionary). It may be concentrated and tense and blaze burning brain activity as in the case of sub-editors. It may be fright of anxiety—respectively in the case of a henpecked husband who gets his hair torn or a conscientious professor who tears his hair. It may be the dry as dust hair oils that screams of luxurious growth. Or it may be our contemporary, cockroaches I mean—they eat away (I have seen them in action) the hair at its deepest roots. It may be, Bombay's chlorinated water which gives the life's shock to the fair visitor on the day following her visit. It may be, according to my father, the fashionable application of a mixture of oil and water to the hair—the purpose is clear; the propriety alone we are questioning.

COMING TO CURE. I have waited in vain for a reply from the two Tokyo professors who it was recently reported have invented a cure for baldness. I may also refer you to Ed. Wynnis famous fourway hair growing formula. "The first capsule grew hair overnight but left the patient with a weak heart. The second capsule cured the heart but loosened his teeth. The third tightened the teeth but left him blind in one eye. The fourth restored his sight but—he became bald again!" So, you see, only the suggestions emanating from B.C.C. matter and here they are. Be atleast as careful about your scalp as you are about your Flex shoes! Apply not soap or similar caustic stuff to the hair. AM-LAKA THAILA if it is not adulterated has a welcome effect. It cools the system. So the rule is keep your head cool literally and metaphorically with or without the medicated oil. Stand on your head for five minutes a day—SIRSHASAN helps circulation of blood of your head. Use not oil AND water to 'keep the hair down'. Reconcile yourself to Nature's ways and avoid scrupulously doblous 'tonics'. Allow the hair to grow where it does and understand its ways if it does not grow in other places. Have you not heard of the classic patient who 'surprised' the doctor by confessing: "I am O.K., Doctor. I observed your diet regulations. Here is your medicine AS you gave me! Thank you, Doctor".

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MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



tenth man in Bombay is a bald head potential or plain.

Cause And Cure Of Baldness

By medical men the general type of baldness has been considered under the title ALOPECIA. ALOPECIA PRESENILIS or premature baldness (that is, the general affection of the young and the middle aged) (that is, of two kinds—the idiopathic and the symptomatic. The idiopathic form occurs before forty five. There is a steady and progressive loss of hair and thinner and thinner hair replaces those that have fallen, until at last the follicle will not produce hair. It does not imply anything wrong with the scalp or nutrition. Actually it is symmetrical—it begins at the tonsure of runs back from the temples. It is also stated that "alopecia seborrheic which progresses steadily, if neglected, is yet amenable to treatment by sulphur and salicylic acid, 18 grams of each added to an oz of vaseline making a good application. This should be rubbed well into the scalp for a long period. The head must be frequently cleansed and in very mild cases, a daily washing with soap will at times

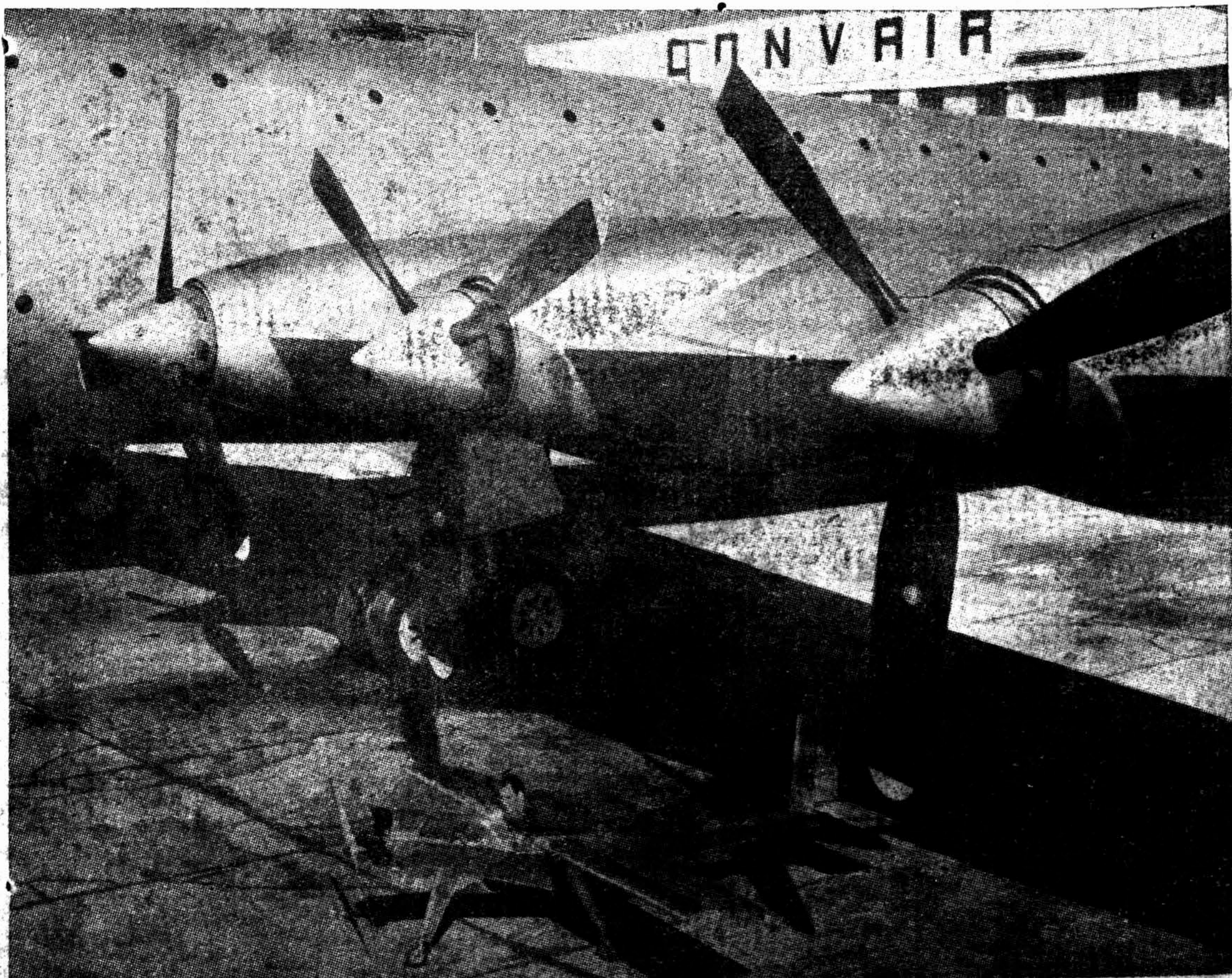
HOWEVER WITH ADVANTAGE KEEP THE HAIR SHORT, APPLY STIMULATING LOTIONS TO THE SCALP AND ATTEND TO THE GENERAL HYGIENE OF THE PATIENT. CLEANLINESS, FREQUENT DRY BRUSHINGS AND SHAMPOOS ONCE IN EVERY TWO OR THREE WEEKS ARE SAFE MEASURES AND TEND TO KEEP UP THE GENERAL HYGIENE OF THE SCALP.

Baldness may also be occasioned by a glandular disturbance. "The treatment for the condition lies in the administration of necessary glandular preparations by mouth or by injections. The benefit resulting from local treatment of the scalp is very questionable".

Stop The Hair-Hunt

Excepting these two cases, it is best to believe the Malayalam proverb: "Kaszhandikku marundhilla—there is no cure for baldness" and reconcile oneself. Have you heard it said: There is nothing more contemptible than a bald man who pretends to have hair. As Dr. Johnson puts it, in the usual course of events when the baldness of

GIANT AND PIGMY OF THE AIR



Like a beetle underneath an elephant, the world's smallest flying airplane is overshadowed here by the world's largest flying airplane when the two aircraft were brought together recently.

Beneath Consolidated Vultee's giant XC-99 military troop transport and cargo plane, which weighs 265,000 pounds, is the tiny 360-pound Wee Bee. Shown in flying position on the Wee Bee is Ken Coward, one of its designers.

Each of the XC-99's six engines produces 3,000 horsepower, compared to 22 horsepower developed by the two-cylinder Wee Bee engine. Fuel tanks in the XC-99 hold 21,116 gallons, compared to two gallons carried by the Wee Bee.



For the first time in 28 years KRISHNA VENTA, bearded American Evangelist, pictured in his pounds 70-a-week suite at Claridge's Hotel, London. He had flown from Los Angeles, and with him was his 30-year-old wife, Ruth, slim, attractive mother of four children. He claims to have lived 1,900 years ago and to have now, no real age or nationality.



For the first time Paris Gendarmes were to be seen on duty at the crossing of the Boulevard Magenta and Rue Saint-Quentin wearing a new type of white cape, white headgear and carrying a luminous baton for the direction of night traffic.